The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI......NO. 6304. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

CATARRH.

OBSERVATIONS ON ITS NATURE, SYMPTOMS, EFFECTS, TREATMENT AND CURE.

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Among the long list of chronic diseases which affect the human frame, Catarrh is the one most prevalent, most offensive, most productive of discomfort, and most liable to a variety of dangerous and distressing complications. In its progressive stages of development, the senses of smell, taste, hearing and sight, suffer more or less; the throat and lungs become implicated, and the development of consumption is a very frequent result.

The earliest and most prominent symptom of Catarrh is a discharge from the head, varying in its nature in different cases, and even in the same individual at different times. It may be a thin, colorless, acrid fluid, or a glairy, starch-like substance. Generally, however, it is a thick, opaque, viscid, purulent, or muco-purulent matter, either ash-colored, greenish yellow, or of a deep green tint, occasionally streaked or flecked with blood. So copious and offensive is the discharge, in many cases, that patients feel as though their whole head were in a state of corruption.

"HAWKING."

Much of the discharge passes backward into the throat, necessitating frequent expectoration, or a tough, viscid, tenacious phlegm collects behind and above the soft palate, in the passage between the throat and head, embarrassing respiration, and creating a sensation of irritation and uneasiness, which gives rise to a constant and almost irresistible desire to relieve the discomfort by drawing the mucus into the throat, so as to eject it by the mouth. This practice, popularly known as "hawking," is characteristic of Catarrh, and proves as embarrassing to the one affected as it is disagreeable to those around. Again,

THE OFFENSIVE MATTER HARDENS,

and deposits itself on the membrane in the shape of dry, hard crusts, which in some cases accumulate to such an extent as to form, as it were, a plug in the nose, obstructing breathing and producing serious discomfort. Fragments of these morbid concretions occasionally pass into the throat, but most generally they are blown from the nose with considerable violence, in pieces from one to two inches in length, either solid or tubular in form, and often bearing the exact shape of the nasal cavity. This condition is indicative of ulceration, which, in time, may destroy the bony structure of the nose and produce its subsequent flattening.

The greatest amount of discomfort is always experienced in the morning, when often such violent and persistent efforts are necessary to relieve the head of the tenacious secretion, that the chest becomes strained and sore; nausea, retching, and even vomiting ensue, and headache or dizziness not unusually augments the general distress. In some cases, even the most powerful efforts fail, until some food or stimulant is swallowed, after which the morbid matter is dislodged more readily.

OFFENSIVE BREATH.

The breath is always tainted, and sometimes so revoltingly offensive as to render the sufferer an object of disgust to himself as well as to others, and cases are occasionally met with in which the secretion putrefies, giving rise to stench which is really overpowering, and sufficiently fetid to poison the atmosphere of a whole room. Thus a person affected with Catarrh lives continually in an impure atmosphere of his own surrounding, and inhales the poisonous effluvia with every breath. On this account the lungs become weak and delicate, the blood soon loses its vitalizing power, and symptoms of enervation are noticed.

THE NASAL MEMBRANE IS THICKENED

and congested, causing the nose to be stopped up, sometimes on one side, sometimes on the other, and often on both, giving rise to a disagreeable "stuffy" sensation in the head, accompanied by occasional violent and prolonged paroxysms of sneezing.

The voice is weak, indistinct, husky, or of a nasal character, while oftentimes there are a continuous hoarseness and discordance. There is also a sense of irritation in the throat, and frequent attempts to clear the parts of phlegm, producing the sound "hem" more or less forcibly.

The sense of smell is generally blunted or entirely lost in Catarrh, and a similar effect on the taste occasionally results. The eyes are apt to become irritated and disposed to water excessively on exposure to cold or wind, and a sense of weariness of sight is experienced after slight visual exertions.

DEAFNESS AND NOISES IN THE HEAD.

Catarrh is one of the most frequent causes of deafness. Scarcely any one afflicted with this disease for any length of time, retains a normal acuteness of the hearing power. With some the hearing suffers at first only by spells, the ears becoming obstructed during each accession of cold, or stopped up while blowing the nose, but by degrees the spells of deafness occur oftener and last longer, until at length the hearing remains permanently impaired. In others the hearing grows indistinct without the appearance of any premonitory symptoms, and the deafness increases steadily, until all useful hearing is lost. The diminution of hearing in these cases occurs, however, in so slow and gradual a manner that it is not perceptible, except at long intervals of time.

Noises in the head, as of the escape of steam, the roaring of the ocean, the ringing of bells, the singing of the tea-kettle, and resembling, in fact, every conceivable sound, often make their appearance, and add materially to the existing distress.

COUGH OF VARIABLE SEVERITY

as a result of Catarrh. Sometimes it amounts merely to a raking effort, productive either of no expectoration at all, or simply of a pellet of bluish-looking mucus. Occasionally, however, the cough is severe and harassing, and the expectoration is either alarmingly copious or so tenacious as to necessitate almost constant efforts for its removal. As a natural result of this condition there ensue loss of appetite, excessive debility and emaciation. Indeed, in some instances the loss of flesh is so considerable and progressive as to suggest the existence of tubercular disease, and not a few cases of Catarrh that come under my notice have been regarded as Consumption, and so treated by unwary or inexperienced practitioners.

PAINFUL SENSATIONS.

The disease speedily extends to the air cavities of the bones of the forehead and face, giving rise to a distressing sensation of heavy weight or compression over the forehead, especially in the region above and between the eyes, and to a feeling of fullness, heat, irritation, soreness or pain in the nostrils near the root of the nose, as well as in the upper part of the throat, above and behind the soft palate. Sometimes there is pain obstinately fixed in some particular spot, as in the temples, on the top of the head, at the back of the neck or behind the orbits, and, occasionally, pain manifests itself in the face of so severe a character that it is frequently mistaken for neuralgia.

EFFECTS UPON THE SYSTEM.

The pernicious influence of catarrh upon the system soon manifests itself in a variety of ways. The patient loses flesh and strength, is languid, unable to perform mental or physical labor with the usual facility, is nervous, depressed in spirits, timid, agitated and inclined to drowsiness and sleep; the memory is weakened and its permanent impairment seriously threatened.

The appetite becomes weak and capricious, a result scarcely to be wondered at, when we take into consideration the large amount of offensive secretion from the head and throat which is continually being conveyed to the stomach by the food and drink, or passes down during sleep, vitiating the gastric juice and interfering with the digestion.

The mucous membrane becomes morbidly sensitive to unfavorable influences, and in spite of the utmost care becomes affected from the slightest causes, so that at last even a breath of wind upon the lining of the nose or throat becomes productive of a cold, and gives rise to a serious disturbance of the respiratory organs. Thus the patient is subjected to frequent and repeated colds, each one aggravating the disease by giving it a new impulse, and attacking a larger extent of surface than its predecessor. In this manner the difficulty spreads from organ to organ, invading the throat, larynx, trachea and bronchial tubes, until, encroaching further and further, it reaches the finer ramifications of the bronchi, when a slight impulse is required to send it to the lungs.

Experience has proved that in the majority of cases Catarrh becomes the starting point of consumptive development, the disease being transmitted to the lungs both by nervous connection and continuity of surface, and so frequently has this course been noticed, that Catarrh must be regarded as a premonition and one of the very earliest manifestations of Consumption.

OUR METHOD OF TREATMENT.

By the system of treatment which we have originated and pursued for years with uniform success, a complete and permanent cure of this repulsive disorder can be effected. This we have demonstrated in thousands of cases, representing the disease in every form, and in all its various stages of development. Our applications are made to reach the diseased parts in the most direct and positive manner, instantaneously penetrating every cell and cavity of the head communicating with the nostrils, and subjecting every portion of the affected membrane to the healing action of the remedy employed, with the most beneficial results.

In this manner we have treated the most obstinate cases of Catarrh with complete success, after all other attempts had failed. The following are the distinguishing features of our method of practice:

1. A single application gives immediate comfort, and relieves at once the most distressing and painful symptoms.

2. The hardened secretions are softened and removed, causing the greatest amount of relief to the sufferer.

3. The ulcerated surface is deodorized, every unpleasant smell is removed, and the breath is restored to its natural sweetness and purity.

4. The poisonous action of the disease upon the throat is neutralized and arrested, threatened consumption averted, and, last of all, a complete and radical cure is fully established.

5. The applications do not cause the least pain or distress, and do not interefere with diet or business.

In all cases of Catarrh where the system suffers from the deleterious effects of scrofula or other vitiated condition of the blood, the local treatment is invariably conjoined with constitutional remedies. While, in such cases, the former is applied to correct the unhealthy local action, and to heal the inflamed and ulcerated surface, the latter is employed to apply the ax to the root of the cause from which the local disease has grown.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

The practice of Dr. LIGHTHILL is confined to the treatment of all chronic, obstinate or complicated diseases requiring either medical or surgical aid. A large share of his attention has always been devoted to the treatment of Catarrh, Deafness, and diseases of the respiratory organs, and the dangerous and vexatious character of these diseases is deemed a sufficient apology for calling attention to their nature and to the system of treatment inaugurated and employed by Dr. LIGHTHILL for their relief and cure. Twenty years ago, when Dr. LIGHTHILL commenced the practice of his profession, aural surgery was in its infancy, and the treatment of diseases of the ear confined chiefly to the mercenary ministrations of ignorant pretenders. So slender was the success achieved in aural difficulties at that time, that the restoration of lost hearing was generally regarded beyond the reach of medical art. Dr. LIGHTHILL believes that he was the first regularly-educated physician in this country who devoted himself more particularly to the practice of that neglected branch of medical science. His book on "Deafness; Its Causes and Prevention," was the first work of the kind published in America, and its value and importance can be best estimated by the flattering reception which it met with from the Press and a discriminating public throughout the country. His practical success in many difficult, and often in seemingly hopeless, cases has shown conclusively that defects of hearing can be cured or materially benefited in a majority of cases by the methods of treatment employed by him—methods based upon strictly rational and scientific principles. In this connection it may not be out of place to state that Dr. LIGHTHILL has the honor of being the first medical writer on catarrh, as he was the first to recognize it as a distinct and important disease, and to study its nature, symptoms and effects. His views of its dangerous character, especially as the chief agent in the development of consumption, have been verified by the researches of the most distinguished physicians of our time, and the system of treatment introduced, and since carried by him to scientific perfection by means of improved apparatus for topical applications, has been fully indorsed by the highest medical authorities.

Dr. LIGHTHILL avails himself of this opportunity to assure those who may apply to him for relief, that they will receive every benefit which it is possible to derive from scientific treatment, skillful attendance, a comprehensive experience and unremitting attention, and that he is prepared to furnish to those interested references to parties of the highest respectability, who have submitted themselves to his treatment with beneficial results. Dr. LIGHTHILL may be consulted from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M. at his residence,

NO. 106 WEST 34TH-ST.

THE HAVANA TRAGEDY.

Detailed Account of the Recent Troubles.

Results of Students' Freaks in the Local Cemetery.

Arrest and Trial of the Offenders.

Intense Excitement in the Mob-Ruled City.

An Armed Populace Clamor for Their Blood.

How the Death-Sentence was Proclaimed and Executed.

The steam-ship *City of Merida*, which left Vera Cruz on Nov. 22, Progreso on Nov. 25, and Havana on Nov. 28, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser BENSEL, the following highly-important letter, from our own correspondent, was promptly received at this office.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 28, 1871.

Havana, once the proud Queen of the Antilles, which has seen within its walls so many acts of bloodshed, has once more been the scene of terror and fear, of profanation and execution. Would that I could give another origin to the spectacle which reached its culminating point yesterday afternoon, that I could say that the refuse of our population instead of gentlemen of refinement and talent, had been the instigators of a conflict which has ended with their death and plunged their sorrowing families in mourning. But the truth must be told.

STUDENTS' FREAKS.

The medical class of the Havana University meets immediately behind the old cemetery in St. Dionisius' Hall. Like all other students, the medical students of Havana are very lively, and as noisy and full of mischief as everywhere else. On Thursday last the medical class, on entering their room, were informed that no lecture would be given that day, as the professor of anatomy was unwell. The class, composed of young men and boys, immediately left the college, when one of the number, stated to have been ALONSO ALVAREZ DE LA CAMPA, proposed to jump over the cemetery walls in the rear of the college, and have some fun. All agreed, and in a few moments the whole party was inside. After roaming around for a few minutes, they met before the vault in which GONZALO CASTANON, whom the Spaniards venerate as a political martyr, and who was killed by the Cubans in Key West, lies buried. Whatever may have tempted these young people, or whoever may have instigated the deed, they forgot for a moment that they were gentlemen and Christians, forget their respect for the dead, and committed an act which at all times would have been reprehensible, but which, considering the circumstances and the esteem in which CASTANON'S memory is held by the Spaniards, was insane. Some of them defiled the grave by breaking the glass of the urn in which CASTANON'S remains repose, scattering the wreaths hung there by friends, and tearing up the sod in front of the grave. The height of their senseless and profane behavior was reached when they wrote on the tombstone the following:

"GONZALO CASTANON muerto en tierra estraña
Por los pecados de la vil España."

(GONZALO CASTANON, who died in a foreign land, suffering for the crimes of vile Spain.) There was another verse which was so vulgar and indecent that I am compelled to omit it. The priest in charge of the cemetery heard the noise and approached them, remonstrating with them, but he was forced to retire, the young men flinging stones and filth at him, and hooting and yelling like so many demons. They then went home, but the matter was noised about; hundreds of people went to see the tomb and read the scrawl. The priest at once preferred charges.

THE ARRESTS.

When Gov. ROBERTS, Acting executive, heard of the affair, he went to the Medical School on Saturday, when all the students were assembled, and demanded the names of the ring-leaders, but nobody spoke. Public indignation was rising rapidly. All were marched off to the public jail, and placed in a large room by themselves, separate from the rest of the prisoners. Three or four of the young men then declared who had been the ring-leaders in the business, and before night six students had been placed in solitary confinement, and on Sunday their number was swelled to eight. The grand parade of the volunteers and review by Gen. CRESPO, the new Segundo Cabo, was ordered for that afternoon, and those acquainted with our people saw that something unusual was brewing. In the meantime the excitement among the volunteers (a portion of them) and of the ultra-Spaniards had become intense, but the upper classes still had sufficient power to keep down all manifestations of their violent and less reasonable companions and countrymen. The parade took its usual course, everything passing off quietly until the two last companies of the Fifth Battalion passed, when shouts were heard of "*Mueran los Traidores!*" The troops then disbanded, and all went home to dinner.

DEMONSTRATIONS OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

About 7 o'clock shouts were heard from the vicinity of the Plaza de Armas, in front of the Tacon Theatre and around the jail, and shortly afterward the bugles of the volunteers sounded the general call. Volunteers with their rifles and in full uniform, were seen running toward either of the three places above named, and at 8 the city had assumed a sombre look, people generally closing their houses, and very few persons being about with the exception of the volunteers. Nothing was heard except hoarse and discordant sounds of "*Mueran los Traidores,*" "Hurrah for the memory of GONZALO CASTANON," "Death to the Students!" The rougher portion of the volunteers had the upper hand, the efforts of many of their number to induce them to retire proving of no avail. By 9, the at first insignificant crowds had augmented to several thousand in number, and committee after committee mounted the steps of Gen. CRESPO'S residence, demanding the heads of the students. Gen. CRESPO, who is only four weeks here, firmly refused, and threats were made to hang him, the Governor, Gen. CLARIJO, of the Engineers, and Gen. VENENC, of the Artillery. At last a compromise was effected, the city being then entirely in the hands of this armed mob, and the authorities without power or influence. A Court-martial for the trial of the students was organized, composed of officers of the regular army and volunteer forces, in equal numbers. Gen. VENENC and GOV. ROBERTS went to the jail, and the volunteers held them prisoners until the trial was concluded, and until after the Court-martial had retired to deliberate on their verdict. In the meantime, the different battalions had organized in a more proper manner, marching silently toward the jail, another body guarding Gen. CRESPO in his own house. The city was in fear and trembling, expecting every moment to see the volunteers carry an old threat into execution—to enter the houses of suspected Cubans and massacre them. But nothing of the kind happened, the volunteers demanding only the heads of the young students, some of them mere boys. The public knew that the Court-martial could only give one verdict—that of death, as the volunteers would not be satisfied with anything less, and if the Court-martial had not given this verdict, the volunteers would have killed them, numberless threats to that effect being heard everywhere.

READING THE SENTENCES.

This state of affairs continued until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, when several hundred volunteers belonging to all battalions were drawn up before Gen. CRESPO'S residence. A number of officers appeared on the balcony, among them Gen. VENENC, of the artillery, and the Judge-Advocate of the Court-martial, who had laid the verdict before Gen. CRESPO, who had just signed it. A death-like silence reigned for a while, all eyes were upturned to the balcony. The few Cubans not among the volunteers were easily discernible by their sad faces, expressing impotent rage and sorrow. The Judge-Advocate then read in a clear voice:

"In conformity with the preceding documents, I (CRESPO) approve the sentence of the verbal Court-martial, pronounced in this trial, by which are condemed to death D. Alonso Alvarez de la Gamba, D. José Márcos Llera y Medina, D. Cárlos Augusto Latorre, D. Eladio Gonzalez Toledo, D. Pascual Rodriguez y Perez, D. Anacleto Bermudez, D. Angel Laborde and D. Cárlos Verdugo."

A shout of joy, such as I never desire to hear again, went up from the ranks of the volunteers, and the Judge Advocate then continued to read:

"Are also condemned to six years of confinement in the Penitentiary, at hard labor, Luis Córdova y Bravo, D. Antonio Reyes, D. Juan Silva, D. Estéban Bermudez. don Manual Martinez, D. Fermin Valdés, D. Guillermo del Cristo, D. Angel Valdés, D. José Francisco Hévia, D. Francisco Armona y Armenteros y D. Pedro de la Torre. To four years confinement in the Penitentiary: D. Teodoro Serra, D. Francisco Pelosa, D. Manual Lópes, D. Fernando Mendez, D. Ernesto Campos, D. Ricardo Montes, D. Luis Pimienta, D. Bernado Riesgo, D. Isidro Zertuya Ojeda, D. José Ramirez y Tovar, D. Francisco Polanco, D. Alfredo Alvarez, D. Ricardo Gaston, D. Eduardo Baró Primo, D. José Ruibal, D. José Salazar, D. Mateo Frias, D. Alfredo de la Torre, D. Cárlos Rodriguez, Mena and D. Enrique Fernandez. To six months of imprisonment in the jail: Alonso Pascual, Edurdo Tacoronta, and Francisco Codina, and liberating Octavio Smith and Ildéfonso Alonso y Masa, the State taking charge and seizing all property belonging to the condemned. And let the sentence be immediately carried into execution."

Another voice then cried out: "The prisoners will be executed at 4 o'clock this afternoon."

The volunteers now retired, but detachments from different battalions remained in the yard of the Segundo Cabo's palace, and everybody was preparing to witness the feast provided, the sight of eight young men executed, condemned by mob law under the guise of justice, guilty of a thoughtless act, but not of one meriting death.

THE EXECUTION.

At 4 o'clock a detachment of volunteers was seen to issue from the jail, closely followed by several priests, by the students sentenced to death, and by the commander of the place, Col. VILLALONGA. Not a sound was heard, the young men thus cruelly sentenced to meet an early and sudden death marching firmly forward, expressing their regret to Col. VILLALONGA at the act which they had committed, stating also to the priests that it was simply done in a spirit of liveliness, and not with any political bias, forgiving those who had shouted for, and were now obtaining their blood in such an unjust manner, and hoping to meet their Maker. Their steps never faltered, and many a spectator's heart bled to see eight young men, hardly out of their teens, passing by on their way to another world. They knelt down, muttering a prayer, the firing party of the volunteers was drawn up in order, the command to make ready was almost whispered, the commanding officer of the volunteers turning his head aside to hide his emotion. Then came another short command to take aim, immediately followed by the fatal word, "fire," when all were seen lying on the ground, four motionless, and four in the last agonies, from which kindly bullets relieved them. When the volley was fired, a cry of agony and pain was heard. Many volunteers stated to your correspondent that they would never care to witness such a scene again, but that the example had been necessary. If the Courts had not been influenced by the pressure of the volunteers, they would all have escaped with a few years in the penitentiary or jail. Immediately after the execution the bodies were taken to the new cemetery, there guarded by a detachment of volunteers, and then buried after the fashion in this country for poor people and animals, namely, four in one hole and without coffins. No disturbance of any kind took place then or up to the 3d, (today,) and none is expected.

INCIDENTS OF THE DAY.

During the trial of the students a volunteer accused an officer of the regular army, who was a member of the Court-martial, of being a traitor. The officer slapped the volunteer in the face and there the matter ended.... A volunteer officer belonging to the artillery was attacked by two negroes and a mulatto. The officer was wounded in the thigh, when some volunteers ran to his assistance, and killed the three colored men. The mulatto, before dying, stated to the officer, that he had received a twenty-five-dollar bill to kill him, for some students. The bill was found in his possession.... The Spaniards say that the whole business is the work of the *Laborantes*. This may be so, but I doubt it, and think the affair in the cemetery was entirely unpremeditated. The Cubans say that the Government has ceased to exist, and that the mob intimidates the people. They are partly right, but it must be confessed that the volunteer officers had exceedingly hard work to restrain their men from committing other acts.... The execution of these students has thrown a pall upon the whole city. Thousands I may say, who hitherto were either neutral or even sided with the Spaniards, have become their bitter enemies. Many families are in mourning. A general feeling of disgust pervades the community, and many Spaniards who have grown-up sons are making preparations to leave the island, fearful that their sons may compromise themselves. Nearly all the youths executed are sons of Spaniards and volunteers. After close research, I cannot find that the grave of GUZMAN had been touched, and many persons assume that the entire affair at the cemetery was greatly exaggerated.

QUASIMODO.

A Feat of Horsemanship.

From the Macon (Geo.) Telegraph and Messenger, Nov. 30.

We saw yesterday a feat in horsemanship which surpassed anything we have ever seen. Mr. J. J. CLAY was driving a Canadian stud up Third-street, and when near Cherry-street the bit broke. The horse at once commenced running at a rapid rate, but with the greatest degree of composure Mr. CLAY jumped from the buggy upon the horse's back and catching him by the nose and throat, held him fast until he had recovered from his fright, when he sent for a new bridle and drove off as though nothing had happened. It was to us one of the most exciting scenes we have ever witnessed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Reliable and Satisfactory Reports on His Condition.

The Favorable Symptoms Continuing—Quiet Condition of the Patient—Hopes Entertained of His Rallying.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LONDON, Sunday, Dec. 3—9 A. M.—The condition of the Prince of WALES is considered satisfactory by his physicians, the symptoms being very favorable this morning. It is understood, however, that the patient is not yet out of danger.

The present stage of the disease is a critical one, and the physicians are cautious about holding out decided hopes of the Prince's recovery.

Public feeling is somewhat easier today, as it is hoped that the fever is expending itself.

Five o'clock P. M.—The Prince has passed the day very quietly, the favorable symptoms, already reported, being without change. Should no unfavorable turn in the fever manifest itself during the night, the crisis may be considered as nearly past.

The slight illness of the Princess ALEXANDRA was caused by anxiety about her husband. She is now wholly recovered. As heretofore, the Queen continues in close attendance upon her son, and bears up wonderfully under her great trial.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Gathering of Senators, Representatives and Politicians—Speaker Blaine Carefully Guarding his Committee Lists—The "Harrisburg Conference" to be Held in the Arlington—What Mr. Sumner Threatens to Do.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The influx of Congressmen and others since yesterday has been very great, and the hotels have assumed the refreshing aspect of busy crowds, all exchanging greetings, comparing notes, and indulging in speculations on what the morrow will bring forth. The main interest, of course, centres in the formation of the committees, about which there is yet no certain information, beyond the fact that they will be announced to-morrow. Speaker BLAINE has been invisible to most people since he has been here, and all attempts to discover his conclusions have been unavailing. Mr. DAWES pronounces the statement that he has been tendered, and has agreed to accept, the Chairmanship of the Ways and Means Committee totally unfounded, he having had no communication on that subject with the Speaker since last Spring. Nevertheless, that is no reason why he may not be at the head of the Committee, when the list is announced to-morrow. All the indications point that way to-night. The high tariff people have set their faces strongly against GARFIELD, regarding him as too liberal. Yet if DAWES goes to the head, Mr. GARFIELD will be placed second or third on the Committee. WHEELER, of New-York, is also talked of for a place on the Ways and Means, though the Speaker knows that he much prefers to remain Chairman of Pacific Railroads, where he is a safe and useful man. SCOFIELD, of Pennsylvania, now Chairman of Naval Affairs, is regarded as the most eligible member to succeed Mr. DAWES on Appropriations, should the latter be transferred. SHELLABARGER stands a fair chance of going to the head of the Committee on Claims, which would be recognized as a fitting selection, and would at once place an embargo on all "jobs" in that direction. But it is well nigh useless to indulge in predictions, since, in twenty-four hours more, everybody will know all about it. Up to the present time forty-one Senators at least have arrived in the city, and about eighty members of the House are here. Among the Senators are Messrs. Anthony, Conkling, Senter, Edmonds, Chandler, Frelinghuysen, Caldwell, Hamlin, Patterson, Sumner, Trumbull and Wilson. Senator Schurz is expected to-morrow morning. There are already several more than a quorum of the Senate present, and a few more are sure to be here to-morrow by noon. There are yet absent more than thirty less than a quorum of the House; but on examining the list of arrivals it is seen that the remote States, like Maine, Massachusetts, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa and Mississippi, have much fuller delegations at hand than New-York, New-Jersey and Maryland, and there is no doubt that to-morrow morning's trains will bring enough from three or four of these States alone to make the required number for organization. Among those who have now come are Blaine, Peters and Hale of Maine, Butler, Brooks and Dawes of Massachusetts, Halsey of New-Jersey, Stevenson, Bingham, Ambler, Foster and Garfield of Ohio, Beck of Kentucky, Eldridge of Wisconsin.

A DENIAL FROM MR. BLODGETT.

FOSTER BLODGETT, one of the Senators elect from Georgia, emphatically denies that he is in any way implicated with Collector ROBB, of Savannah, who is to be tried for defalcation. He says he never had a business transaction with ROBB in his life. The information on which the paragraph inculpating Mr. BLODGETT was based, came from a source entitled to credit though it may be mistaken, but the matter will nevertheless require Mr. BLODGETT'S personal attention before it is concluded.

THAT SECRET CONFERENCE.

The great conference of political "soreheads" that was recently announced for Harrisburg and did not take place is now set down for this city, at the Arlington, for Tuesday next. So far as heard from the high joint conferees are S. P. CUMMINGS, who is the Massachusetts Internationale, GEORGE WILKES and HORACE GREELEY. As Mr. CUMMINGS, one of the conferees, is authority for the announcement, it may be believed, or not, according to one's fancy. He says that Mr. WILKES thinks it possible to defeat the nomination of President GRANT, and is working a scheme for that purpose *à la* Magdalena Bay, but he himself thinks it is easier to prevent the election than the nomination. He will tell what Mr. GREELEY thinks about it when he comes to the Conference.

PERSONAL.

Among the prominent arrivals here outside of Congress are Governor-elect NOYES, of Ohio; Ex-Gov. STEVENSON, of Kentucky; Ex-Congressman RICE, of Maine; MARSHAL PARSONS, of the Supreme Court: Ex-Congressman O'NEILL, of Philadelphia; ROBERT STUYVESANT and HAMILTON E. TOWLE, of New-York.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AND CIVIL RIGHTS.

Mr. SUMNER to-night declares his intention to introduce into the Senate to-morrow his bill to provide for a return to specie payments. It will be remembered that a Boston correspondent of the TIMES not long since foreshadowed such action by the Senator. He is also going to ask immediate action on his Civil Rights bill, which has now been twice reported adversely by committees and defeated. He will try to secure action by the Senate without sending the bill to Committee again. In case he fails in this endeavor, he promises to make it very uncomfortable for the Senate by moving the bill as an amendment to or substitute for every bill that comes up, and especially the appropriation bills, so that the Senate will have to give it consideration and action to get it out of the way of other business.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

BRITISH CLAIMS.

Only about twenty claims have, as yet, been presented to the United States and British Commission. At the meeting on Wednesday, important questions will be considered. As various claims of British subjects, heretofore adjudicated in the Supreme Court and the Court of Claims, may now be presented to the Commission, a rule will be established concerning them.

INTERNAL REVENUE CASES.

A large number of old cases, principally of railroad corporations, pending in the Internal Revenue office for some months will, at an early day, be taken up and disposed of by the Commissioner.

COIN CERTIFICATES

The total number of coin certificates redeemed since their first issue is $479,660,600, the highest numbers being at New-York, $451,244,320; at Boston, $15,139,020, and at Baltimore, $9,520,000. At twelve other cities the amounts varied from $1,000 to $700,000. The total amount outstanding on the 30th June last was nearly $20,000,000.

THE GENEVA COUNSEL.

There is no truth in the statement made in a special dispatch sent hence yesterday afternoon that dissatisfaction exists among the counsel who are to represent the United States at the Geneva Conference with the statement and the case prepared by BANCROFT DAVIS. On the contrary, Messrs. CUSHING and EVARTS commend it very warmly, and pronounce it a very able presentation of the matter. Mr. WAITE'S appointment is so recent that no expression of opinion has been received from him.

PENSIONS.

Up to the present date the Pension Bureau has disposed of 11,646 applications for pensions under the act granting pensions to survivors and widows of the war of 1812, but of which number 1,417 have been rejected, and 10,239 granted, as follows: To survivors, 9,059; to widows, 1,180. There are now pending 15,438 applications of survivors, and 5,945 applications of widows, making in all 21,387 applications on the file, and which are being disposed of as rapidly as possible.

BOND PURCHASES AND GOLD SALES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Assistant Treasurer at New-York to buy one million of bonds every Wednesday, and to sell one million gold every Thursday during the month of December.

"HISTORICAL RETICENCES."

What Became of the French "Septembriseurs"—A Warning to the Butchers of the Commune.

A correspondent writes to the London *Times*: "In your able leader upon the Versailles trials you state, and very correctly, that 'what became of the famous (infamous?) "Septemberers" history has never told us.' History may be a very respectable dame, as things go, but she is certainly neither exhaustive nor infallible in her gossip, and if her Alumni cared to check the correctness of her information, they might appeal with advantage to those sources whence alone she has any right to draw it—the chronicles and correspondence of the *Times*. It is melancholy to think that in this case the public can no longer be referred to that vast, minute and interesting collection of *Archives historiques* preserved at the Prefecture, and but lately one of the most valuable treasures of France, for the singularly authentic particulars of that fact in which you have discovered history to be at fault. Alas! those priceless State papers are now scattered to the winds, among the ashes of things most precious to that infatuated nation, and scarcely less so to all Europe. Amid them, however, stored up under the jealous and appreciative guardianship of the late venerable archivist, whose acquaintance I was proud to possess, and among the historical curiosities he most prized, there existed a singular, and it is to be hoped unique, document relating, literally in letters of blood, the fearful tale of those barbarous September butcheries. With it, as if by way of appendix to the horrid text, was a bundle of small, discolored, and apparently insignificant papers, and in these was to be found the solution of the enigma propounded in your article of this day. The document in question was no other than the identical ledger which stood propped up on an improvised shelf, under the eye of MAILLARD, as that functionary paced up and down the passage leading into the back court of the Abbaye to superintend the brutal massacres of the wretched prisoners, who, after the mockery of a so-called trial, were turned out to be slaughtered while still in bewildered uncertainty of what their fate was to be. Wholesale, precipitate, and relentless as was this carnage, there would seem to have been a system in the proceedings. As each fresh victim appeared, his name was entered in these sinister pages, together with his condemnation, for which no cause was assigned, in these words: '*Jugé parle peuple, et mis à mort, sur le champ.*' Occasionally, but with rare exceptions, appeared this variation: '*Jugé par le peuple et mis en liberté.*' And one curious and suggestive entry seemed as if it had survived for the sake of testifying to the reckless estimate at which human life was held by these miscreants; it was scribbled in thus: '*Jugé par le peuple et mis en liber* * * *'—the last two words being erased by a stroke of the pen and followed by the addition '*à mort.*' Probably the wretched man was struck down by mistake, and this rough alteration of the register was considered sufficient to set the matter straight. The true explanation of this mysterious line none will ever know until this world has ceased to be. This ill-omened volume, which the flames have now devoured, I have held in my hand, and—not without a shudder—turned its grim pages, splashed as they were with the blood of these helpless victims, and stained by the gory fingers of the brutal *travailleurs* as they came in reeking from their sickening work to inscribe the names of the trembling fellow-creatures whom they had mangled and slain with their clubs and knives, and whose limbs were quivering on the ghastly heap without. Nevertheless their blood, like that of Abel, was crying for vengeance, and that vengeance was surely at hand; the file preserved along with this inauspicious book consisted of the '*bons*' or checks for five and twenty francs each—the stipulated hire of these Paris bravos, and which each '*Septembriseur*' was obliged to indorse with his name, calling, and address as he received the price of blood. Little did he think, when fulfilling this formality, that his own hand was signing his condemnation. Such, however, did this endorsement prove, for it was on this testimony that, after the restoration, these dastards, consisting of mechanics and artisans, were recognized, arrested, tried, convicted, and consigned—not, indeed, to the fate they might justly have expected, but to penal servitude for the remainder of their lives. History need not hesitate to adopt this statement as a fact, though the archives which proved its correctness only exist now in

MEMORY.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Youthful Depravity Extraordinary.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 7.

Although little JOE LYTLE is removed from the paths he was wont to tread in, he has compeers at large who are striving, with great prospect of success, to emulate his deeds of thievery. One of these youngsters, named WILLIAM CARNEY, who has not yet entered his fourteenth year, it is said, has for some time past engaged in a systematic system of petty forgery that has few parallels for the impudence with which the operations were carried out, and the success attending them. The victimized parties in the case are the leather dealers of Walnut-street, Messrs. WALTER GOW & CO. From this firm the boy has secured at various times on orders forged in the name of JOHN HOLLAND, the pen manufacturer, quantities of leather, which he had no difficulty in disposing of in small parcels to shoe-makers. The firm have lost $31 worth of material by the transaction, and it is quite surprising that they should have been duped so easily, as the orders were generally written in a bungling, boyish hand, and with words misspelled quite frequently. The youthful criminal formerly worked for Mr. HOLLAND, and there became initiated int the affairs of that gentleman. When arrested and taken to the Hammond-street Station-house, on the charge of obtaining goods by false pretense, he bore the grave position he was placed in with a quiet air of indifference quite melancholy to witness, and quietly told the officers that if they wanted the leather he would "turn it up" for them upon being released from custody.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Two Accidents on the Erie Railroad Yesterday.

A Locomotive Burst and Seven Freight-Cars Telescoped.

Many Persons Frozen to Death on the Republican River.

The Bodies of Seven Men Found in One Group.

Retrenchment in the South Carolina Legislature.

Ravages of Small-Pox in the City of Philadelphia.

LIFE ON THE ERIE.

Terrific Explosion of a Locomotive—Narrow Escape of the Engineer and Fireman.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAWLEY, Penn., Dec. 3.—About 4 o'clock this morning the people of this village were aroused by a tremendous explosion proceeding from the direction of the Erie Railway Company's engine-house. It was soon found that a locomotive boiler had exploded. The engine-house was nearly demolished by the concussion. No one was on the engine at the time, so the injury was confined to the Company's property. Half an hour later the engineer and fireman would both have been at their posts, ready to start out with their train. The dome of the locomotive was sent a hundred feet up through the air, and came crashing back into the cab of the engine, entirely demolishing it. Heavy pieces of iron were thrown a great distance, damaging adjoining buildings and cars. The engine was No. 235, and considered a good one. It is not known what led to the explosion. The loss to the company will be quite large.

Early this morning one of the cars of a freight-train ran off the track near Rutherford Park. The cars in the rear, six in number, piled themselves upon it completely, wrecking the entire seven. They were partly loaded with valuable machinery, and the loss will amount to several thousand dollars. Both tracks were obstructed for several hours.

FROZEN ON THE PLAINS.

Snow Two Feet Deep on the Republican River—A Train Stuck in the Snow.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 3.—The snow in the Valley of the Republican is reported to be two feet deep. A large number of people are frozen. One party found seven men frozen to death. The Union Pacific express-trains due Dec. 1 and 2, both came in yesterday. No express-train from the west has arrived, and none has been sent west today. It is reported that the train due here this afternoon stuck in the snow at Elm Creek and will probably not get away from there before to-morrow morning.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Kuklux Trials Again Postponed—Legislative Retrenchment—Death of a Bishop.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Dec. 3.—In the Kuklux trials at Columbia, on Saturday, the Grand and Petit Jurors being organized, the former consisting of eight whites and thirteen colored, and the latter of twenty whites and thirty-two colored, several indictments under the Kuklux law were presented, and the prosecution moved to proceed with the trial. Counsel for the defense asked for a postponement of the hearing until Monday, which the Court granted. Mr. STANBERRY, of Ohio, appeared, with REVERDY JOHNSON, for the defense.

The Legislature is addressing itself mainly to the inauguration of measures of retrenchment and reform in the management of the State finances. The clamor for repudiation has subsided, its impracticability being generally conceded.

Right Reverend THOMAS DAVIS, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, died suddenly at Camden, yesterday. He had been blind, feeble, and partially incapacitated for the performance of his ecclesiastical duties for many years past.

Small-Pox in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3.—The health report shows 233 deaths from small-pox during the past week, being an increase of eighty over the week before. The number of new cases is 300 less than last week.

Origin of the Prompt Ordering of United States Men-of-War to Cuba—Vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—It has been ascertained from an official source that no correspondence whatever has passed between Minister ROBERTS and Secretary FISH, relative to recent events at Havana. The only communication received from Mr. ROBERTS during the past week being some documents to be laid before the American and Spanish Claims Commission; nor have any official advices been received from Havana since the telegram from our Consul-General, who, during the excitement consequent on the alleged desecration of CASTANON'S tomb, advised our Government that there were fears of a general massacre; and hence the importance of a United States fleet in that quarter to protect American citizens and their interests. It is already known that there was a prompt reply to his suggestions. The force on the North Atlantic Station consists of the *Severn*, the *Swatara*, the *Nantasket*, the *Nipsic*, the *Kansas*, the *Pawnee* and the *Terror*, with the *Worcester* and *Canandaigua*, just fitted out for the station, and the *Shawmut*, now on duty there, but ultimately destined for the South Atlantic; in all, the ships mounting seventy guns; all being active cruisers except the *Terror*, which is an iron-clad of the monitor class.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The inauguration of Gov. BOOTH, of California, is expected to take place on Thursday.

The Los Angeles Grand Jury have found thirty-five indictments for the Chinese massacre, and severely censured the municipal authorities.

Capt. E. PENROSE JONES, ordnance storekeeper at the United States Arsenal at Columbus, Ohio, died yesterday.

EBENEZER DALE, of the firm of DALE BROS. & Co., Boston, died suddenly, yesterday, at his residence on Beacon-street.

A fire yesterday morning broke out in the fifth story front of the Warwick House, in Washington-street, Boston, causing damage by fire and water to the furniture of about $12,000, and to the house, $8,000.

The Senatorial contest in the California Legislature this week is likely to be very lively. The prominent aspirants are SARGENT, COLE, EGERTON, ESTEE and PHELPS. Their chances stand in about the order in which they are named.

A WELL-GOVERNED REPUBLIC.

Strong Words on Existing Issues—The Necessity for Reiterated Reform Movement—A Model Thanksgiving Sermon.

The following thoughtful and instructive discourse was delivered by Prof. H. D. HITCHCOCK, on Thanksgiving Day, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, New-York:

"When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice; but when the wicked beareth rule, the people mourn."—Proverbs, xxix., 2.

Tuesday, the 7th day of November, 1871, has a fair chance of being memorable in the history of free institutions; a very fair chance, no doubt, and yet only a chance. If what happened here on that day shall turn out to have been but a spasm, the less we say about it the better. But if what then happened shall turn out to have been the beginning of a radical reformation in our social and civil life, and this reformation goes over the country, as it ought to go, November 7, 1871, when audacious official corruption received its first stunning blow, will take rank with July 4, 1776, when we set up for ourselves, and with April 12, 1861, when the roar of rebel cannon roused us to determine whether these United States of America are a real solid union, or only a loose confederacy.

This old New-England Thanksgiving is now a national festival. Without forgetting the several States of our nativity, or this Empire State of our adoption, the anthem in which we join today is that of one great people, shouting their gratitude from lake to gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. As American citizens, a great national question is now uppermost in all our thoughts. It is the question of Civil Service Reform, which must be answered within a twelvemonth. If answered right, the Ship of State sails proudly on. If answered wrong, she goes in among the breakers. This question I shall discuss today, moved to it by an impulse which I dare not resist. The decline of the old Roman Republic dates from the battle of Pydra, 168 B. C., when Rome struck down her last powerful antagonist, the Macedonian Empire, and twenty-two years later, made easy conquest of Greece and Carthage. For some time before this a new social aristocracy had been forming, largely plebeian in blood, based on crude wealth suddenly acquired, of vile and vulgar appetites and sentiments, rioting in grossest luxury. CATO thought it "better to be a good husband than a great Senator." But this new aristocracy thought it better to be rich. And so they raked in the treasures of the Orient, and, like big, coarse sponges, sucked up at the same time all the vices of the Orient. Bad men got power, that they might get money, and got money, that they might get brutal pleasures. They despised, fleeced, and yet flattered the common people. By and by they seized each other by the throat, and society would have gone all to pieces but for JULIUS CÆSAR and the Empire. It was the assassination of the Republic that saved the State. Our own growth as a nation has been even more rapid than that of Rome. Since we severed our connection with the mother country, less than a hundred years ago, we have more than trebled our territory, partly by conquest, but chiefly by purchase, till we have now nearly reached the old Roman length and breadth of 2,000 miles from north to south, and 3,000 miles from east to west. In population we have increased from three to nearly forty millions, and these forty millions are now all freemen. In resources, we have rushed with railway velocity from poverty to wealth. Greece grew rich very fast after the Asiatic conquests of ALEXANDER. Rome also grew rich very fast after her conquests in the Orient. But we have outstripped them both. Of gigantic private fortunes, reckoned by millions of dollars, the number is by no means small. Of fortunes reckoned by hundreds of thousands of dollars, the number is large. And the great mass of the people are very well off. Of poverty, in the Asiatic sense, we know nothing; of poverty even in the European sense, next to nothing. HENRY IV hoped for the time when every peasant in his Kingdom might have a chicken in his pot on Sunday. Here we have no peasantry. Our farmers plow and plant their own acres. Our merchants are princes. Our mechanics are gentlemen. Even those who work by the day insist on wages which will give them the sweep of the market. During a recent strike in one of the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts one of the cotton-spinners complained that with the wages he had been receiving he could not have salmon for dinner.

This Continent, ever since its gates were thrown open, some 250 years ago, has been for labor its long-lost Paradise regained. Industry and economy have asked no odds of fortune. And still the tide of our prosperity, agricultural, mineral, mechanical, commercial, goes rising and rolling on. The English nation is no doubt richer than our own; richer in its concentrated capital, richer in its reserves; but not so rich, by a great deal, in the numerical proportion of its moneyed men, nor in its average of popular thrift and competency. And nowhere on the face of the globe is there such greed of gain as here. Nowhere on the face of the globe will money do so much for a man who has nothing or little else to make him conspicuous. In the newer States it is worse than here on the Atlantic seaboard where society is older and finer, but bad enough at the best. Here are no shadows of antiquity, inspiring conservatism; no long procession of historic memories, toning down our self-confidence. Everything is new, everything in a whirl, and nobody can tell who is coming out ahead of his fellows. Ancestry is of no great account, one way or the other. We have no aristocracy of birth, inheriting lands and titles; no aristocracy of talent and culture; we have only the aristocracy of wealth. Social rank and social influence are determined too little by what a man carries in his head and heart, too much by what he carries in his wallet. As a people we are intensely material. Our loudest talk is of railways, and steam-boats and telegraphs; of grass, and corn and cotton; of gold and silver, and copper and iron and coal; of mills, machinery and fabrics; of stocks and of bonds. Let us be just. Much of this is unavoidable; much of it commendable even. Our nineteenth century is the century of discoveries and inventions. Its mission is to get the mastery of nature. And our part of the task is exceeding raw. Forests have to be cleared away, mines opened, mountains tunneled, rivers bridged. And yet the wigwam of the wild Indian still dots our Western plains, and the wild buffalo still goes bounding over them. The Eastern Hemisphere is pouring in upon us right and left, by the Atlantic and by the Pacific, a tremendous tide of immigration. And we are all swept on together in such a rush of material enterprise and interests as the world has never known before. But we are not so badly off as we might be. We have an excellent system of common schools for the common people, better than that of any other nation except Prussia, and, in some respects, better even than hers. We have also colleges enough, such as they are, and higher schools of training for all the learned professions; not yet up to the European universities, but aspiring and wrestling to reach their level. Best of all, we have the institutions of religion, the pulpit and sacraments of the Christian Church, organized charities and benevolent associations of many kinds, sustained, not by levied taxes, but by the voluntary contributions of the people. Here lies our strength, and here centre all our hopes.

Strange to say, what we now need first of all, is better civil government. In our struggle for the mastery of the Continent political institutions have been lost sight of, political duties shirked, political science slighted. In our pursuit of gain, each man has been looking out for himself. We have taken care of the family, we have taken care of the Church, we have not taken care of the State. Bad men are in office everywhere, in city, State and nation, because good men have been too busy to keep them out. Good men have scorned the caucus, and stayed away from the polls. Bad men have nominated bad men for civil offices, and good men have given money lavishly to get them elected. Politics have become a strategy. Elections are called "campaigns." And we all know what is meant by the "sinews of war." The defeated party loses place, power and pelf. The triumphant party snatches them. "To the victors belong the spoils;" and the victors are "bummers." The whole system is wicked and rotten from stem to stern, from keel to bulwark.

This City of New-York is an epitome of the nation. The elements are differently proportioned, but are the same in both. We have our share of what is best, and rather more than our share of what is worst. Art is here, as nowhere else on the Continent. High social culture is here. Scholars are here. Institutions of learning are here, academic, collegiate and professional. Newspapers are here, leading American opinion, as London newspapers lead English opinion. Our municipal charities are princely. Our churches are sound, strong and aggressive. The intensest life of the nation throbs and centres here. When our people are roused a tide is lifted which covers the Continent. New-York City turned the trembling balance in favor of the original union of the States in the days of JAY and HAMILTON. And ten years ago the trembling balance was turned here again. But young Ireland is also here, as Celtic as ever in all its history. And young Germany is here, slowly learning the difference between being oppressed and being governed. And these two nationalities contribute largely to our industrial muscle. Only Dublin, I believe, has more Irishmen. Only Berlin and Vienna have more Germans. And representatives of nearly all the rest of mankind are here. There is scarcely a language of Europe or Asia not heard in our streets. And almost every man is a voter. Demagogues never had such opportunities before, and never used them more diligently. The very worst men, adventurers, bankrupts and libertines, have made their slimy way up into our highest offices of trust, touching nothing which they have not defiled. Such audacity of misgovernment was never seen before. It has been sublime. Such wholesale, shameless robbery has no parallel in history. Our pockets were turned inside out, and then the thieves asked us what we were "going to do about it." For a moment we were well nigh paralyzed. But only for a moment. By and by the manhood that slumbered was aroused and maddened. With clenched fist and knotted arm the City struck, and had need to strike but once. That smashing blow, like the first shot fired at Concord, has gone ringing round the globe. Its lesson cannot be lost. Universal suffrage is not satanic. The Republic is not a failure. "Government of the people, by the people, for the people," is not a great broken promise. The danger now is that we shall think our work is finished. It is not finished; it is only just begun. We shall soon have the new charter defining and guarding our rights of property and person as carefully as any charter can. But no charter can save us. The best laws may be badly administered, and the old abuses come back upon us. Eternal vigilance is the price of all municipal prosperity. There is no discharge in this war. "He that ruleth with diligence," be it Emperor in Paris, or people here. From this hour onward, our best and busiest citizens must be citizens indeed. They must repent of their past too exclusive devotion to private interests, and do works meet for repentance. They must study the things that make for the welfare of the City. They must go back to first principles, and begin at the bottom. They must be on hand at the caucus, and insist that only upright and competent men are put in nomination for office. Then they must go to the polls; if need be, make a day of it, and see to it that only upright and competent men are chosen. Then they must watch the counting of the canvassers, and see to it that only the men actually chosen are counted in. And then they must watch the men they have voted for, applauding every act of official fidelity, denouncing every act of official corruption. All this may not always be very pleasant, but much more pleasant than to be plundered and then mocked. No matter what party rules the nation—no matter what party rules the State—no political interest outside of the City should have anything to do with the City. What we want here is good, honest municipal government, our money's worth, every cent of it. This is what we all want, or, if not all, at any rate an overwhelming majority of us. And if, after what has now happened, we ever fail of good government again, we shall deserve worse rulers, if worse be possible, than these we have just been voting down.

It is equally the right and the duty of every human being to be well governed; self-governed, if there be intelligence enough and integrity enough, but at all events governed, and governed well. If self-government be good, it is the best. If it be bad it is the worst. Three months ago some of us doubted whether self-government were any longer practicable here. That question is now settled, not for ourselves only, but for every other municipality in the United States. If here, with all the weight we have to carry, we can still manage to rid ourselves of bad rulers and elect good ones, any other city may do the same. And a great many other cities have need to do it. One or two I might name, not much better governed than we have been. And not one do I know of anywhere so well governed as it ought to be, not one that gets a job of work done at a fair price; not one that has no sinecures; not one that has no leaks in its treasury; in a word, not one that is taken care of as a good merchant takes care of his own business. Now is a great municipal opportunity, such as we never had before, such as we are not likely to have again very soon, if this be lost. Bad men are at last in bad repute. The tide of public sentiment has turned against them, and they are dashed against the rocks; if we do our whole duty, do it to-morrow, and the day after, keep on doing it, not one of them will ever find his way back again into port. Honest government here in the commercial metropolis of the nation will be contagious. Other cities, inflamed and encouraged by our example, will rise in their might, and sweep their streets, as we have swept ours, with a vengeance. The first and best life of this nation struck root in its municipalities. In New-England we had from the first as many little republics as there were towns and cities. In other States political life organized itself more in the counties. But in either case the people knew one another, and only reputable men stood much chance of getting into power. Thieves were not appointed to collect the taxes, nor bullies to keep the peace. And so we came to be the nation that we were and are. Vital in every part, we could not but by annihilating die. Our State Governments also need looking after. Corruption has touched them also. The Legislatures of some of our States have been notoriously venal. Good measures have always been safe, standing simply on their own merits. Bad measures have been carried by bribery. The worst men have had their own way year after year, and the best men have gone to the wall. These flagrant abuses may now be stopped. No decent man dares whitewash them. No prudent man will venture to put up a lightning-rod over them to arrest the impending bolt. Now is the time for lightning. It cannot strike too quick. It cannot split too fine. Our own State of New-York has good blood in it, Dutch and English, well blended. Honesty is one of its instincts. The State outside of the City when fairly roused, will take care of itself, and help take care of us, if only we do our best to take care of ourselves and it. Let us deal wisely with the latter social ingredients, Irish and German, not yet perfectly welded into the old blade. We are all immigrants together, and the newest comer has as good a right to be here as the oldest. Our institutions have a powerful digestion. All goes right in the end. Irishmen today will be Americans to-morrow. Germans are more like ourselves from the start. Their Teutonic blood is on our side, against imperialism, against priestly dictation, against mere party drill. Frugal and honest themselves, they want public servants who shall be frugal and honest too. They have some habits and some traditions not like our own. Time and truth may bring them nearer to our ways, but legislation will never do it. They are not to be driven; they are too much like us for that. So long as they trample on no rights of ours, let us be considerate of what they think their rights. If they will only help us in casting out devils, they are doing a good work, even though they follow not with us.

And now for the nation. The Civil Service Reform, which we have just seen born, must neither die nor stay long in its cradle. It must take an early train to Washington, pay its respects to Congress, and make the tour of the Continent. No President can do much for us till we have done something for ourselves. Our house has rotten timbers in it, and they must be removed. The cellar walls are plumb and strong, the underpinning is sound, but some of the posts and rafters are shaky, the windows rattle, and the roof leaks. It is not a new house that we need, but the old one must be repaired. The great question of today, which will be a greater question to-morrow, is that of Civil Service Reform. And the reform must be radical. No half measures will answer. Among all Christian nations there is no civil service so bad as ours. There is no sense in it. Since the days of JEFFERSON we have been growing up into a nation of office-seekers, divided and drawn up against each other in two great armies. Every four years we fight. Whichever way the battle turns the result is essentially the same. Thousands of incompetent officials all over the country march out, and other thousands, equally or more incompetent, march in. Offices are the spoils of war and must be divided among the troops. Offices are asked for men, not men for offices, and those who clamor loudest will get the best. This quadrennial change of help, as I am tempted to call it, has a ludicrous side, and would be very amusing if it were not also for something more and worse. The salaries, one would think, can hardly be very tempting; certainly not to men of much business capacity with anything of their own to attend to. It cannot be mere work that these fellows are after, but easy work, work that is thought proper for gentlemen, work that has perquisites attached to it, work that has opportunities concealed in it. And so the public service becomes what the people have called it, the "public crib." Now this whole system must be torn up by the roots. The common sense of the nations is against it. The common sense of all other nations is against it. Whoever stands up for it must be put down. When LEE's army was routed our good President LINCOLN saw another army which he thought far more dangerous. It was the army of office-seekers. This army must now be routed. So he thought. So the people think, and are determined to do it. There is no time to be lost. The day is on us, and the hour has struck. But this is not all. With better civil government, we shall need much more. Bad government has a bad root in the nation itself. We have not cared enough for the State. We have been mad in our pursuit of wealth. Rich men have been too much courted, poor men too much spurned. A day of judgment is coming unless there be some change. Labor and capital are not on good terms with one another now. They ought to be, but are not. The man that labors with his hands, we say, cannot afford to quarrel with the man that labors with his brain. But what shall hinder the quarrel if the man that labors with his hands is ignorant and vicious, and the man that labors with his brain is pampered and selfish? We must all of us begin to care for the masses as we have never cared before; not in the way of fastidious condescension, but in the way of frank and hearty fellowship. We are of one blood, all of us. So we say. Professing democracy, we had better practice it. Among the laboring masses there is much sore feeling, far more of it in Europe than here, but enough of it here. We cannot be too prompt in dealing with it. Higher wages all around are not the proper remedy. In most branches of industry wages are already high enough, as high as capital can stand. The chief trouble is that laboring people are not skilled in taking care of themselves. They are improvident and wasteful. They spend their money foolishly. They lay up nothing. Somebody must teach them that the capital they covet is nothing more nor less than wages saved. If given to intemperate drinking, they must be dissuaded from that. Innocent entertainments must be provided for them. Museums and galleries of art must be thrown open to them. They must be encouraged to take in good newspapers, and read good books. They must have attractive places of worship, and hear good preaching on Sundays. And they must not suppose that we are trying to make them religious because we think it the cheapest way of keeping the peace, but because we truly respect their manhood and our own. The higher classes, as they are called, have got a great deal both to learn and to unlearn. First of all, they have got to learn that great fortunes are great trusts. PRUDHOMME said that "property is robbery." He was stung to say it by what he had seen of the vices and follies of the rich. PRUDHOMMES here will do less mischief than they have done on the other side of the Atlantic. Wealth is more widely distributed, and our rich men are not all of them Dead Seas that always take and never give. But too many of us have been learning bad manners and bad morals in Europe. Foolish Americans, who have done us no credit abroad, come back here worse than they went away. They profess to be ashamed of republican institutions. Enormous sums are squandered by them in ostentatious luxury. And they have poisoned the very fountains of our social life. Sanitary measures are loudly called for. Extravagant personal expenditures must be rebuked. Public benefactions must be encouraged. "May we not do what we will with our own?" No, you may not. You have neither the right to do what you will with your own, nor is it safe for you to do so. On a fresh continent like this, with a national temperament like ours, the march of events is swift. We cannot be too quick in the saddle. We cannot be too well trained for our work. Churches more accessible and catholic, ampler endowments for our higher institutions of learning, wider ranges of study, more respect for science and the lessons of history; more good sense and more economy among the poor, more public spirit, self-control and self-denial among the rich, and with all the rest a sounder and better civil government; these are the things we need. For what we have had already God be praised. We have builded wiser than we knew, wiser than we have been ourselves. Our follies have hurt us less than they would have done but for the vigor of youthful blood. We are older now. In five years we shall have rounded out our century. And what have we to do in history? What problem have we to solve for ourselves, and for all the nations? Just this one thing have we to do: make it plain that a well-governed Republic is possible.

THE PRINCE ALEXIS.

Services in the Greek Chapel—Off to Philadelphia.

The Grand Duke ALEXIS spent a quiet day yesterday. In the morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, he left his hotel, and accompanied by all the members of his suite, went to the Greek Chapel, at No. 957 Second-avenue. Long before the Imperial party arrived the place was crowded. There were present Prince GALITZIN, the Greek Consul, Mons. BOTASSI and some twenty-five Russian, Greek and American ladies. At 11 o'clock the Prince appeared, received the benediction at the Chapel door, kissed the crucifix, and followed by his suite, took up his position near the railings of the chancel. The services were then begun by Father BJERRING, who read the Liturgy in English, or rather intoned it, and the responses were made in the Russian tongue by ten sailor-boy choristers from the *Svetlana*. The prayers for the President of the United States and the Emperor of Russia were made, after which the benediction was pronounced, and the Prince retired.

In the afternoon, about 1 o'clock, the Grand Duke and his staff drove to GURNEY'S, corner of Sixteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, and were photographed in group. They returned to the Clarendon and spent the remainder of the day quietly, visited by a few friends. In the evening, at 5½, the Grand Duke dined, and at 7 o'clock, eight carriages took the whole party, thirty-two in number, to the special train awaiting them at Jersey City.

At 8 o'clock, or a little after, the Russian Prince was fairly on his way to the Quaker City. He will be received in state there today, and return to this City to-morrow afternoon. On Wednesday he goes to Boston, and, it is said, bids farewell finally to New-York.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Bradley and Tweed, Jr.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Are the tax-payers of this City and State aware that in the course of this month this City has to pay its State tax, which amounts to $6,700,000, and that Mr. BRADLEY deducts from that amount for simply drawing his check (time two minutes) sixty-seven thousand dollars for his own use. This should have its remedy in some way.

Referring to your article in this morning's paper with reference to the indictment of Mayor HALL, how could you expect to do so with the son of one of the conspirators as District-Attorney? I, say prevent the one, remove the other. "REFORMER."

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 1, 1871.

Should Election Day be a Legal Holiday?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You know much better than I can tell you that thousands of business men and their clerks are virtually debarred the privilege of voting at our City elections, for the simple reason that they cannot, without much trouble and inconvenience, leave their business on election days. Is it not possible to get the Legislature, when passing the new City charter, to incorporate a clause making a legal holiday of the day for electing City officers? We now have four legal holidays only; a fifth, certainly, would be no hardship, but in my opinion would work great good, for the better classes of our people could then devote their time to it, and the elections would result as they did on the 7th of last month. C. A. T.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

Statement of a Massachusetts Bank Robber.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes the following statement made by WILLIAM S. HINE, who was recently arrested there for the robbery of the Great Barrington Bank, Massachusetts:

"I was in the Barrington Bank over three years. The first two years I kept mighty straight, but at the end of that time I got in with a set of young fellows, and they were of that class that spent money freely. In time I went on a heavy 'spree,' and was called up by the President. He then told me that if I ever made a mistake again, I should be discharged. This cooled me down, and for a year all went well with me. Last October I got in with the 'boys' again and went off on another 'spree.' On Friday, the 20th of October, the cashier informed me that when the President returned, he would report. President DODGE was absent, and I knew that when he returned all would be over with me and I would lose my character. A month or so before I had an offer from another bank of a position at $400 per month, and I knew that this would ruin my chance of getting it. I sat down, considered the whole matter, and determined on the course I would take. The President was to return on Monday, the 23d of October, and my work had to be done quickly. I knew the combination that would open the safe, and on Saturday night I went to the bank, opened the safe, and cleared it of all available means. It being Saturday evening, I knew that the bank would not open until Monday morning, and I made the most of my time. I was not as smart as I might have been, and here I am. I have no fear of the future, as my relatives are rich and influential enough to settle my case, but I am sensitive regarding the loss of my character."

The Resignation of Judge Nelson, of Tennessee.

A telegraph has stated that Hon. T. A. R. NELSON has resigned his position as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Tennessee, and that Gov. BROWN has appointed Mr. JAMES T. SHIELDS, of Grainger County, to fill the vacancy. Alluding to this change the Knoxville *Chronicle* says:

"The Governor consented to the request of Judge NELSON with reluctance. During the time Judge NELSON has been on the Bench he has won golden opinions from the members of the Bar with whom he was brought in contact. His ability was known and recognized before his accession to the Supreme Bench, but his profound knowledge of the law in all its intricacies, together with the soundness of his opinions delivered, were realized only after he had demonstrated the possession of those qualifications which make the eminent jurist. Judge NELSON will carry to his retirement the good wishes of his friends and the hope that the step he has taken may not prove a source of future regret to him, as it is now with them."

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Annual Report of the Secretary of War on the Operations of the Department for the Year 1871.

The following is the report in full of the Secretary of War to be presented to Congress by the President today. It gives the necessary details of the operations of the Department for the year 1871:

MR. PRESIDENT: The reorganization of the army required by the act of July 15, 1870, the provisions of which were alluded to in my last annual report, has been accomplished. The enforcement of that portion relating to a reduction of commissioned officers demanded strict investigation of the records of the military conduct and service of supernumerary officers, and forced upon the Department an unpleasant duty. It is believed, however, that the decisions finally reached were fair, impartial and for the good of the service. In accordance with the same act the number of enlisted men was on July 1 reduced to 30,000; indifferent soldiers were discharged, the standard of recruits was raised with a view to improving the character of the rank and file, and the following table of organization was established:

Enlisted men of engineers	301
Enlisted men of ordnance	475
Ordnance sergeants at post	200
Military Academy band	24
60 enlisted men per company for 55 companies artillery	3,300
84 enlisted men per battery for 5 batteries light artillery	420
84 enlisted men per company for 120 companies cavalry	10,080
60 enlisted men per company for 250 companies infantry	15,000
Non-commissioned staff of regiments	200
Total	30,000

The staff of general officers was also reduced to the simple requirements of the army in time of peace, and the line officers thus relieved from detached duty were ordered to their regiments where they could be of more benefit to the service.

The total expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, were $80,644,042 76; the expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1870, were $57,655,675 40, which sum includes $3,697,500 for river and harbor improvements. The expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1871, were about $40,000,000, including for river and harbor improvements $3,945,900. Thus during the year 1869-'70 the reduction in expenses of the War Department amounted to $22,988,367 36, and during the year 1870-'71 a further reduction of $17,655,675 40 was made. For the next fiscal year 1871-'72 there is appropriated $36,530,776, including for river and harbor improvements $4,407,500.

The total estimate for military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, is $32,415,472 85. Of this estimate the sum of $1,153,607 05 is necessitated by the prohibition of the use of unexpended balances of former years, thus requiring estimates for reappropriation of such sums as have reverted to the Treasury under the fifth section of the act of July 12, 1870. The estimate of the Chief of Engineers for fortifications, improvement of rivers and harbors, public buildings and grounds and Washington Aqueduct, are submitted separately, as presented by that officer, as follows: Fortifications and other works of defense, $3,255,500; for river and harbor improvements, $9,930,200, and for public buildings and grounds and Washington Aqueduct, $446,704.

Up to this date, during the current fiscal year, there has been paid into the Treasury, as realized from the sale of arms and from other sources, during the current fiscal year, $21,766,403 07.

Under the act of July 27, 1861, providing for the adjustment and payment of the claims of the several States for enrolling, subsisting and other expenses incurred by them for troops called into the service of the United States, these claims were paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. The act of July 12, 1870, repeals the appropriation clause of the act of July 27, 1861, and requires the proper department to submit estimates for these expenses in the usual manner. I have accordingly submitted an estimate of $3,000,000 for this purpose, that being the amount designated by the Third Auditor of the Treasury as being required for the settlement of claims now pending in his office for the next fiscal year.

The reports of the General of the Army and of the division and department commanders, herewith submitted, will convince the country that the officers and men of the army have performed the duties devolving upon them faithfully and well. Though these duties, resulting from the determination of the Government to enforce the laws for the collection of the revenue, and for the suppression of armed insurrection, have few agreeable features, they are performed with that cheerful energy which is the result of discipline. The records of the Department show that one hundred applications for troops for various purposes, and for military protection, have been made since Jan. 1, 1871, all of which, where the necessity required it, have been promptly responded to.

It is with great embarrassment and difficulty that the appropriations made at the last session of Congress—reduced as they were below the estimates of the Department—can be so economized as to answer the pressing requirements of the service. The operations of active warfare in Arizona, in connection with Indian difficulties there, are such as necessarily require large expenditures, and the causes which have produced this necessity were not anticipated by Congress when the appropriations were made. The officers in charge of these operations—Gen. SCHOFIELD, commanding the Division of the Pacific, and Col. CROOK, in immediate command of the Department of Arizona—have united with this Department in endeavoring to retain the expenses at the lowest possible limit, and have used the most judicious efforts in this direction, and the conduct of Col. CROOK in his administration of the affairs of his Department has received my full approval. While, therefore, the full appropriations asked should be given, continued endeavor will be made to prevent any expenditures beyond those absolutely essential.

I recommend that the extra Lieutenants now authorized by law to serve as regimental Adjutants and Quartermasters in the artillery, cavalry and infantry regiments, as provided by sections 2, 3 and 4 of the act of July 28, 1866, be discontinued as vacancies occur in those grades. This would effect an ultimate reduction of eighty Lieutenants; would result in a yearly saving, if the reduction should be completed, of nearly $160,000, and would be of no detriment to the service.

It is further recommended that the grade of Quartermaster-Sergeant for the companies of cavalry, infantry and heavy artillery be abolished. The duties of this non-commissioned officer before the late war were usually discharged by the First Sergeant, and the present strength of a company is such that a return to the old system in this respect can well be made.

With regard to the grades of enlisted men known as company artificer and company wagoner, the state of the service is now such as to justify the recommendation that they too be discontinued and their duties devolved upon a smaller number of private soldiers, detailed for extra-duty service and employed under direction of the Quartermaster Department. Should this recommendation be adopted, 1,165 enlisted men would be dispensed with, at a gross yearly saving of $412,740. From this deduct the probable cost of extra-duty men, estimated at two-thirds the number of artificers and wagoners—$72,240—and the net saving will be over $340,000.

By the act of March 3, 1863, the first six regiments of cavalry are each allowed one veterinary surgeon at a compensation of $75 per month. By the act of July 28, 1866, the four other cavalry regiments are provided with the same organization, with the additional allowance of one veterinary surgeon to each, at a compensation of $100 per month; that is to say, two veterinary surgeons are allowed to each of the latter regiments, one at a salary of $75 per month and the other at $100. To remedy this defective organization, I recommend that two veterinary surgeons be authorized for each cavalry regiment, at a compensation of $100 per month, and that the provisions of the acts above cited be repealed.

In the general regulations of the army of 1863 a plan is presented by which soldiers who are frugal enough to save their pay shall have a safe deposit for it. The outline is simply this: Not less than $5 may be deposited at any one time with the Pay-master at pay-day, when a check-book will be given the soldier in which the amount of deposit will be entered. These deposits cannot be drawn till the discharge of the soldier. They are not subject to forfeiture by sentence of Court-martial, but belong to the personal estate of the soldier, voluntarily confided by him to the trust of the United States, until he receives final payment on discharge. The benefits of this plan are various. It prevents the vicious practice of confiding money to commissioned officers for safe keeping, which injures discipline by the invariable disputes engendered, and it avoids the lumbering of the pay-rolls by constant entry of pay not drawn.

By the restriction contained in section 7, act of July 12, 1870, which was interpreted by the Treasury Department to apply to these deposits, it became necessary to issue an order for rescinding this regulation, and to cause all the deposits to be drawn from the Treasury by soldiers holding check-books. The amount was considerable, and it is feared many men were induced to desert by thus coming into possession of unusually large sums during their term of service, instead of receiving them when discharged. It is recommended that provision be made to meet this unexpected application of the legislative restriction that the benefits of the regulation may be restored to the soldier.

The law authorizing the enlistment of men who are eighteen years of age, and by its language "the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age." The appeals to the Department for the discharge of soldiers are almost numberless. The force of clerks employed upon this branch of office duty is not sufficient to answer the repeated applications for discharge, which fill the Department mails, and the stereotype refusal which must in most cases be given only stimulates the applicant to obtain renewed appeals from persons of influence and character, who willingly apply to the Department, with a request for assistance, without reflecting upon the embarrassment which is given or upon the cost of a result so easily recommended and so difficult to justify. The enlistment of each recruit and the cost of transportation to his regiment involves an average expense of $80 in each case. By his discharge this amount is a total loss to the Government.

The greater number of those for whom this costly favor is asked are under the age of twenty-one years, and in this connection I recommend that the law regarding enlistments be amended, and that no recruit be permitted to enter the service whose age, by his own oath, is not shown to be over twenty-one years—the oath, as, now, to be taken as conclusive. Experience shows that the age of enlistment for music boys can, with advantage be reduced, and it is advised that the law be so amended that hereafter enlistments in that class of recruits may be made at the age of twelve years. It was found impossible to prepare in time for submission to Congress at its last session a system of regulations for the administration of the affairs of the army, as contemplated by the act of July 15, 1870. A board of competent and experienced officers has been for some months diligently engaged in the compilation of a code of regulations, and the work is rapidly approaching completion.

Desertions during the past few months have largely increased. The reports received at the Department indicate that the reduction of the pay of soldiers from $16 to $13 per month has contributed greatly to this result, as far as those men are concerned who enlisted prior to July 1, 1871, the date of reduction.

The Board of Officers directed to investigate the subject of military prisons and prison discipline in the British Army, visited, last Summer, the only military prison now in Canada, viz., the one at Quebec, and through the courtesy of the Inspector, Col. H. F. WILLIAMS, were enabled to witness its practical workings. The Board were very favorably impressed with the good results obtained from this system, which has now been fifteen years in operation in the British service, and recommended its adoption in our own. I invite the attention of Congress to this subject, believing it to be of great importance to the efficiency of our army, which is greatly impaired by the inadequate and imperfect means of punishment now practiced. By having the pay of the convicts forfeited to the prisons, but little, if any, additional means would be required to support them after they were put in operation. The report of the Board is full of interest, and will hereafter be transmitted to Congress.

The retired list of the army is now limited to 300. The endeavor has been to equalize the selections for that list from both the higher and lower grades of the officers entitled to be placed upon it, so that it may not be filled to an unreasonable extent by officers of high rank and consequently greater compensation. There have been sixteen deaths of retired officers during the past year.

By the act approved Sept. 28, 1850, appropriation was made of $10,000 for purchasing, walling, and ditching a piece of land near the City of Mexico, for a cemetery for such of the officers and soldiers of our army as fell in battle or died in and around that city during the Mexican war, and for the interment of American citizens who have died there.

In December, 1869, a report was made by the Vice-Consul of the United States at the City of Mexico, to the effect that, in consequence of neglect and the want of means for repairs, many depredations were being committed, and that the cemetery presented a lamentable appearance of dilapidation. An appeal was made to this Department for funds to the amount of about $1,150, to be sent to the Consul to enable him to restore the cemetery to a condition creditable to the United States Government. The War Department was fortunately able to meet the temporary demand, but could not comply with a further suggestion for the employment of a superintendent at a salary of $50 per month instead of $20, the rate heretofore paid and which is deemed insufficient. By the act of July 21, 1852, there was appropriated $1,412 34, and by the act of Aug. 31, 1852, $3,000 for the purchase of the cemetery, under the direction of the President, and these sums were all disbursed by the Department of State. It is recommended that, as the general subject of national cemeteries is now administered by the War Department, a special act be passed placing this cemetery upon the same footing as other cemeteries, with a regularly appointed superintendent, and that a sufficient portion of the appropriations for national cemeteries be made applicable to the repair and preservation of the one in question. The latest report of the condition of the cemetery shows that, with the temporary aid afforded by this Department, its condition was very materially improved. An appropriation of $1,200 is asked by the United States Consul to complete the repairs and to construct an artesian well for irrigation, to preserve the shrubbery and save the annual tax for water.

By the tenth section of the act of July 15, 1870, the Secretary of War was required to investigate into what are known as the Montana Indian war claims of 1867, and to report to Congress the names of the persons entitled to relief, together with a statement of the facts and sums upon which such report may be based. The investigation was confided to an Inspector-General of the army, whose report, setting forth the nature and amount of the claims and the amount required for an equitable settlement of them, was submitted to Congress at the last session and commended to favorable consideration.

To complete the investigation, there remained to be submitted a list of the persons entitled to relief and a statement of the award equitably due to each claimant. This list, when nearly finished, was, with most of the papers connected with the case, destroyed in the late fire at Chicago. A greater part of the original vouchers, however, had been returned to their owners after certified copies had been taken, and new copies can consequently be obtained. The claimants have been called upon by advertisement to furnish such copies, or, in default thereof, to file statements of their claims, and in this way the lost evidence will be measurably renewed. With these papers and such data as survived, a new report of awards can be made, which will probably prove as reliable as the one destroyed. This report will be laid before Congress without material delay, its early preparation depending wholly upon the promptness with which claimants respond to the invitation to replace their evidence.

Under the joint resolution approved May 7, 1870, authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to select and set apart for a permanent military post so much of the military reservation of Fort Snelling, not less than 1,000 acres, as the public interests might require for that purpose, and to quiet the title to said reservation, and to settle all claims in relation thereto, and for the use and occupation thereof upon principles of equity, I have selected and set apart for a permanent military post at Fort Snelling 1,521 20-100 acres, embracing the fort and buildings pertaining, and in full settlement and release of all claims in relation thereto, and for the use and occupation thereof, have conveyed to the purchasers of the property the remainder of the reservation, amounting to 6,394 80-100 acres.

The proceeds of sales of clothing from June 30, 1870, to the present date amount to the sum of $1,875,728 84, all of which, as collected, is turned into the Treasury and cannot be used by the Department. Some of the purchasers have not been able, on account of the disastrous effects of the Chicago fire, to meet their engagements promptly, but the time of payment has been extended. A great amount of old clothing and equipage is unfit for army use, and hence larger appropriations will become necessary. The cost of transportation for this year has been about $1,500,000, which is but little less than for the previous year. The reduced army is compelled to increased activity to compensate for its loss in numbers.

The appropriation for barracks and quarters has not been sufficient to shelter the army in a manner essential to its comfort and health, and hence it is earnestly desired that the appropriation asked for that purpose may not be reduced.

Of the Southern railroads which were allowed to purchase rolling-stock and other railroad supplies from the United States, twenty-seven have paid in full, and twenty-four are still in debt to the Department in the sum of $4,724,350 53.

In the office of the Quartermaster-General large numbers of miscellaneous claims for transportation and for stores taken and used by the army in certain States and Territories, under the act of July 4, 1864, have been filed and final action had as far as possible. These claims amount to many millions of dollars, and the large interests involved require that there should be more care taken of these important records than can be given them in the present building, in which a fire would be disastrous.

The number of graves in national cemeteries is 317,850, including 2,295 added during the year. The cemeteries cover an area, in the aggregate, of about 1,800 acres of land, acquired at a cost of $170,000.

The attention of Congress is asked to the loss and embarrassment resulting from the condition of the title to sites of military posts in Texas. The law forbids the purchase by the Secretary of War of any lands without special authority from Congress. Now posts on the remote and unsettled frontier of that State have generally been located on the public lands belonging to the State, as there are no public lands available owned by the United States in Texas. As soon as this Department begins to erect shelter for the troops, speculators enter these lands, and hence claims arise for rent and timber to an amount far beyond their value. An act authorizing the Department to quiet title to sites already occupied, and to purchase such as may hereafter be required, is necessary to remedy the evil.

The report of the Commissary-General of Subsistence shows that the army has been well supplied during the past year. I agree with him that, according to the varying necessities of troops stationed in the different climates of the country, there should be authorized for issue substitute articles, so that the food of the soldier may be at times varied from the regular ration. Since the last annual report a detailed statement has been furnished the Department of the Interior of the expenses incurred in the fiscal year 1869-'70 by the Subsistence Department in furnishing supplies for Indians, which shows the amount to have been over $1,600,000, of which $1,200,000 has been repaid by transfer at the Treasury. It is desirable that appropriations for the subsistence of Indians, when necessary, be made for the disposition of the Interior Department, as the subsistence fund of this Department, based upon the appropriation actually necessary for the support of the army, is not large enough to allow any portion to be diverted from its legitimate use without embarrassment to the service.

Owing to the deficiency existing in the clerical force of the Surgeon-General's Office, a large number of official demands for information from the records of the office for the settlement of pension and other claims have remained unanswered. Under the act of Congress authorizing the appointment of hospital stewards, that force has been strengthened, and it is hoped that the accumulated work will be rapidly disposed of. There were 206 military posts requiring medical attendance on July 1, 1870. The number of medical officers is insufficient for the service, and I renew the recommendation that the law prohibiting promotions and appointments in that corps be repealed.

Part First of the *Medical and Surgical History of the War* is near completion, and will be laid before Congress during its coming session, when it is hoped sufficient appropriation will be made to continue the publication of the remaining parts. The report of the Medical Statistics of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, the compilation of which was authorized by the act of July 28, 1866, is also nearly completed, and is in process of being printed at the Government Printing Office. It is expected that the entire report will be printed and ready for distribution during the approaching session.

The Corps of Engineers during the past year has been actively engaged upon the works for the defense of our sea-coasts, on river and harbor improvements, and in surveys and reconnaissances and construction of light-houses. With the appropriations granted for fortifications in our principal harbors, these works along the Northern Atlantic and Pacific coasts have been pushed forward in their modifications as rapidly as the circumstances would permit, and already the batteries are beginning to assume the character needed by the requirements of modern warfare. The modifications referred to look to the strengthening of our works by the introduction of heavy earthen batteries for the largest guns and mortars.

Since the last report the battalion of engineers has been reduced to 354 enlisted men, and constitutes an efficient body of troops, and is carefully instructed and drilled in its duties. The engineer posts and depots of Jefferson Barracks and Yerba Buena Island have been broken up and the troops are now concentrated at Willet's Point and West Point, New-York. Besides assisting in the instruction of the cadets of the Military Academy, the battalion of engineers constitutes the school for the trials with torpedoes for the defense of our harbors, and takes charge of the depots for the bridge-trains and equipage and engineer tools for the use of the Army in general. The appropriation asked for torpedoes and other purposes at the engineer depot at Willet's Point and recommended to Congress.

A visit made to Willet's Point in September last gave me an opportunity for inspecting closely the management of the post, and for observing the advantages offered the men in drill and discipline, and in the education necessary for that arm of the service. The result was very gratifying. The thorough mode of instruction, and the perfected drill of the battalion, deserve commendation.

Satisfactory progress has been made in the prosecution of works for the improvement of rivers and harbors, and of the surveys connected therewith. The annual report of the Chief of Engineers contains a detailed account of the progress and condition of these works, and of the results of the surveys ordered by Congress. This report also contains information concerning the public buildings and grounds and the Washington Aqueduct.

Proper measures have been taken to carry out the joint resolution of Feb. 21, 1871, in relation to the establishment of water-gauges, and making daily observations of the rise and fall of the Lower Mississippi and its chief tributaries.

Under the act of April 4, 1871, for the appointment by the President, of a commission to examine and report on the Sutro tunnel, Lieut.-Cols. H. G. WRIGHT and JOHN G. FOSTER, of the Corps of Engineers and Prof. WESLEY NEWCOMB, a mining engineer, were thus appointed, and Capt. W. R. KING, Corps of Engineers, was directed to act as Secretary to the Commission. The Commission has completed the investigations at the tunnel and the mines of the Comstock lode, and is now preparing to report.

In the survey of the lakes, operations were carried on in Lakes Superior, Michigan, St. Clair, and Champlain, and the progress of the work in the field and office has been highly satisfactory. The geological survey along the central route of communication with the Pacific coast has been actively continued, and the publication of the results, already begun, is looked for with much interest.

During the fiscal year small-arms and ordnance stores to the amount of $10,000,000 have been sold, and the entire proceeds, except a small sum retained to meet expense of preparing other stores for sale, have passed into the Treasury beyond the control of this Department. The operations at the arsenals have been confined to the manufacture of supplies required by the troops, to the care of stores on hand, and to the manufacture of one or two experimental gun-carriages. It is hoped that Congress will grant the appropriations asked for to carry out the plans for the continuance of the work at the great arsenal of construction for the Mississippi Valley at Rock Island. Several kinds of experimental rifles and carbines, as recommended by the St. Louis Board, have been manufactured at Springfield armory for comparative trial in the field. An inspection of that armory, not long since, satisfies me of the necessity for continuing the appropriations for its maintenance and support. The ability of its present administration especially commends this well-appointed armory to the attention of Congress.

Sufficient information will doubtless be derived from the use of the experimental arms in the field, to enable a board to recommend a breech-loading system for adoption. The armament of State troops should be like that of the National forces, who now use breech-loading small arms. The reserve of 10,000 arms of that kind now on hand is not half sufficient to supply the States upon quotas now due.

Attention is called to the recommendation of the Chief of Ordnance concerning the repeal of the act prohibiting promotions and appointments in the Ordnance Corps.

An increase of the annual appropriations under the law of 1808, providing for arming and equipping the militia is urgently required.

The small clerical force allowed the office of the Judge Advocate-General of the Army is not sufficient to perform the great amount of labor required to copy, on the demand of persons who have been tried, the voluminous proceedings of the courts-martial in their cases. The duty is an imperative one under the law, but the force is inadequate to its accomplishment, as may easily be seen upon an inspection of the record of the vast amount of work performed in that office. I recommend the continuance of the appropriation by which special copyists could be employed for this purpose.

At Fort Whipple, Virginia, instruction has been given in the meteorological duties and studies required at the signal-stations for observations and reports of storms throughout the United States, and in military signaling and telegraphy to officers of the army and navy. During the year the observation and report of storms has been necessarily rather in the process of organization for future success than as completely organized. A duty without precedent has had to be originated in all its details of plans and discipline—the observation, reports, and mode of making public the necessary deductions and reports. The progress made has been fully as great as could have been anticipated, and has secured valuable results and gives promise of extended usefulness.

By a comprehensive telegraphic organization each of the signal stations is in telegraphic communication with the Signal Office at Washington, and from each of them daily and nightly weather reports are received at the Department. These reports are studied, bulletined and chartered at the office of the Chief Signal Officer, and are furnished at the same time to most of the principal cities and ports of the country. The deductions from the study of the reports are instantly telegraphed to the Press, and bulletined as soon as practicable at the observing offices, in Board of Trade rooms, Merchants' Exchanges, and other prominent places, and during the past year there have issued in this manner from the Chief Signal Office and the observing stations 50,000 charts.

In the month of October the display of cautionary signals, announcing the probable approach of storms, was commenced, for the first time in the United States, at twenty ports upon the lakes and Atlantic and Gulf coasts. These signals are arranged to be displayed at any hour of the day or night, upon the receipt of telegraphic orders from Washington.

While the service has been rapidly organized and pressed to these results, each step has been taken only when the public mind seemed to be educated and prepared for it, and the public necessity demanded it.

It has been the policy of the Department to diffuse, as widely as possible, for the use of co-operating institutions, and for scientific study everywhere, the meteorological information collected at its stations and upon its records. It is believed that the United States now possesses a service more extensive and better organized for these purposes than that of any other country.

The steadiness, regularity, and promptness with which the varied labors incident to a work co-extensive with the United States, and which requires in its details a vigilance reaching through both night and day, have been accomplished, illustrate the advantages gained by placing these duties under military direction. A rigor less than that of military discipline would fail to insure the accuracy and strict obedience to orders which have been necessary.

Under the second section of the act of July 24, 1866, to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military, and other purposes, the Postmaster-General has fixed the rates at which telegraphic communications for the Government shall be sent. The plan and method of compensation have worked well, and are found to be of much economy to the signal service.

The wisdom of Congress in affording facilities for its prosecution is daily exemplified. The labors of this branch of the Department, undertaken with some hesitation as to the result and received at first with doubt in many quarters, have gradually grown into popular favor, and by the really wonderful results accomplished in this new field have commanded the attention and approval of the country. The fact that the reports daily issued find in most cases full confirmation, impresses itself on the minds of the people, and men of all callings, especially those engaged in commerce and agriculture, evince the greatest interest in this important work. Full recognition of its value has been given by the Press and by the scientific men of other countries as well as of our own, and the results attained so clearly indicate its importance that I can, without hesitation, rely upon Congress for an appropriation for the prosecution and extension of its duties to the full extent of the estimate submitted.

By law the control of the Military Academy at West Point is devolved upon the Secretary of War. For some years past its immediate management had been intrusted to an officer of the Inspector General's Department, who faithfully discharged his duties. Feeling, however, that for his better information and that he might more efficiently perform the duties that this responsibility placed upon him, there should be a more direct communication between the Secretary of War and the Academy, the system was changed, and now all reports are made directly to this office.

The present strength of the Corps of Cadets at the Academy is 229. Several instances of improper interference by cadets with their fellows have occurred, but the offenders have been summarily dealt with, and strenuous exertions have been made by the Department to prevent the recurrence of such disorders, and to improve generally the tone of military discipline. Legislation on the subject of the expenses of the Board of Visitors is desirable, as under existing laws for the payment of the board and lodging of the members, doubts arise as to what is properly to be included under the head of board. A per diem allowance would remove this uncertainty, and it is recommended that such an allowance be made in the next appropriation.

By the fire at the cadet barracks last Winter, many cadets who were engaged, under the direction of their officers, in extinguishing the flames, suffered the loss of clothing, books, &c., and an appropriation is recommended to compensate them for such losses. The sum necessary for this purpose will not exceed $6,000, and should be confined to compensation for their clothing and books.

The intelligence of the great fire of October in Chicago reached the Department while the flames were in progress, and orders were at once telegraphed to officers in charge of army depots to forward to that city supplies for the homeless and destitute. The promptness with which the wishes of the Department were carried out, merits high commendation. In a few hours, clothing, blankets, tents and provisions were on their way to the stricken city, and this immediate action relieved much distress. The records and property in the building occupied for head-quarters of the Military Division of the Missouri were totally destroyed, but the greater portion of the most valuable can be duplicated from the War Department. Several companies of troops were ordered to the city by Gen. SHERIDAN, under whose supervision they assisted in preserving order during the trying days which succeeded the conflagration. The official and personal conduct of Gen. Sheridan, while intrusted, by common consent, with the management of affairs in the city, receives the emphatic approval of this Department.

Similar issues of supplies of various kinds were made to the Governor of Wisconsin for the relief of the sufferers in that State, and relief was also afforded to those in Michigan. Without further application, Congress will, without doubt, record its sanction of this action.

A perfect system of financial disbursements is a subject which, from the beginning of the Government, has commanded the attention of all the Departments; and the discovery of the astounding frauds, which have startled the country by their magnitude, has recalled attention anew to the causes which have combined to permit these dishonest actions to go so long undetected. No system of regulations can be devised which will make embezzlement, under all circumstances, impossible. The rogue is always vigilant. Counter vigilance alone can thwart his schemes. The regulations now governing disbursements appear to be ample for the prevention of fraud. The failure to enforce them makes the path to fraud an easy one. The daring deceptions lately practiced provoke an inquiry as to some mode for the prevention of their recurrence. Relaxed duty, failing vigilance and excessive confidence suspend all checks on dishonesty and render regulations a farce. A careful scrutiny, by frequent inspections of the accounts of disbursing officers and of their cash balances, followed up, without loss of time, by a comparison of the result of this searching inspection with the officer's balance at the place of deposit, is clearly the only safe resort. The objection that a sentinel is thereby placed at every disbursing officer's door is not entitled to consideration. Integrity does not object to test. It invites scrutiny. An honest public officer prefers that his discretion should be limited. He accepts responsibility when it comes, but he cheerfully submits to any examination of his public conduct, deeming it no reproach that he is subjected to the operation of an inflexible rule, which the dishonest acts of others have made a necessity. Men of large experience as disbursing officers have told me that they do not remember a single defalcation which might not have been prevented or speedily detected by the exercise of proper vigilance on the part of the supervising officer. In this he does not transcend his duty. He only performs it.

Why the necessity of furnishing duplicate statements to different Departments if no comparison is made? When the shock of discovery comes, and a great fraud is made manifest, it is clear that there is neglect somewhere. Is it in the regulations and orders and circulars issued for the prevention of these very frauds? Not at all; but in the disregard of supervising officers of their provisions. The vigilance which these circulars prompt, would, if exercised, furnish a different result. Holding these views as to the necessity for frequent inspections, and recognizing their great advantages, I propose, in this Department, to test their efficacy in the most thorough manner. In assigning inspectors to districts, I shall deem it my duty to hold each one of them responsible for every misdemeanor which occurs in connection with the accounts of any disbursing officer in his district, which due diligence on his part would have prevented, so that he will feel that he has a trust with which he dare not trifle. A plan of inspection can, in my judgment, be established, which will be simple and direct, and I shall endeavor to show by its operation that it is eminently practicable. With detection made morally certain, and with punishment sure and speedy, there can be no safety for fraud.

The proclamation of the President, of May 3, 1871, calling attention to the act of Congress entitled "An act to enforce the provisions of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and for other purposes," approved April 20, 1871, necessitated orders for the enforcement of the same by this Department, and consequently it was directed:

"That whenever occasion shall arise, the regular forces of the United States stationed in the vicinity of any locality where offenses described by the aforesaid act, approved April 20, 1871, may be committed, shall, in strict accordance with the provisions of said act, be employed by their commanding officers in assisting the authorized civil authorities of the United States in making arrests of persons accused under the said act; in preventing the rescue of persons arrested for such cause; in breaking up and dispersing bands of disguised marauders and of armed organizations against the peace and quiet or the lawful pursuits of the citizens in any State."

It has been absolutely necessary to retain about one-sixth of the army in those States of the South, east of the Mississippi, which were engaged in the war of the rebellion. Numerous applications for troops to aid in the enforcement of the laws were received from United States marshals, officers of internal revenue and State officials; urgent appeals for assistance crowded in from private citizens, and it soon became evident that the security of the people demanded the continued presence of the regular forces. It is a painful fact, which merits serious consideration, that in some portions of the South freedom of opinion is not tolerated, if that opinion is expressed in opposition to the doctrines which originated the late rebellion. Indisputable evidence establishes the fact, which is proven, too, by the experience of numerous sufferers, that an armed rebellion of regular organization and great strength now exists in parts of those States. The frequent reports of army officers of perfect reliability, made after mature observation and judgment, conclusively show that the ramifications of this organized body are extensive; that its system is arranged with great care and shrewdness; that its persecutions extend in the dark hours of the night, and in cowardly disguise, to persons of every age, sex, and condition who dare to exercise a freedom of conduct, action, or speech which disagrees with the political doctrines of these marauders. This body of conspirators, constituted for the purpose of crushing out many of the inherent liberties of the defenseless people of those States, defies the law and spurns the authority of the Government, and, so long as it exists, so long will it be necessary to aid the civil authorities with the armed force of the nation in putting down this second rebellion and in bringing its leaders to speedy punishment.

The attention of Congress has been repeatedly called to the necessity of appropriations for the speedy erection of a substantial fire-proof building for the War Department, and I cannot close this report without again alluding to the subject. The rented buildings, scattered all over the city, are remote from the main office and ridiculously unsafe. Many tons of records, to which the public business requires daily reference, are stored in these buildings. Besides their historical interest, these papers are of immense value for the protection of the Government against fraud, comprising all the muster-rolls of the regular and volunteer armies, reports of army officers, hospital records, accounts of public property, and, in fact, the accumulated records of the Department for seventy years, and are scattered here and there in such buildings as can be secured by rent from private parties, and utterly unsuited to the purposes for which they must be used. Every consideration of public interest urges me to press this matter upon the attention of the people's representatives, in the hope that they will act before a conflagration sweeps from the possession of the nation those records whose value cannot be told in figures.

Reflection on the mode of clerical selection and appointments suggests the hope that a system may be devised by the Civil Service Commission which may extend its beneficial effects to the various Departments of the Government. The experience of those who have watched with interest the workings of this Department teaches that time is lost, money wasted, and business demanding attention delayed by the constant changes which occur under present laws and customs. A judicious reform would soon exhibit the great advantage of an improved system.

WM. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
191—Taylor vs. O'Connor et al.
169—Tellman et al. vs. Brunner et al.
311 (R. C.)—Trenton Iron Co. vs. Langdon Rolling Co.
89—Willis vs. Weaver.
219—Great Western Ins. Co. vs. Manhattan Ins. Co.
329—Ettinger et al. vs. Dittenhoefer.
331—Clark vs. Rubens et al.
336—Jonas vs. Staten Island Railroad Co.
367—Hoyt vs. Sibley et al.
377—Dempsey vs. Appleton.
387—Jonas, &c., vs. Staten Island Railroad Co.
395—Higgins vs. Hyatt et al., Ex'rs, &c.
431—Jacobs vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
437—Smith vs. Kelly.
507—National City Bank of New-York vs. Worth et al.
521—Benedict et al. vs. Taylor.
521½—Holden, &c., vs. Burnham.
594½—Schepeler vs. Preuss et al.
1023—Lewis vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
613—Boucher et al. vs. Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Calendar called at 10½ A. M.

Nos.
1336—Viele vs. Viele.
350—Fitzgerald vs. Colligan.
360—Funai vs. Bracken.
360½—Pocke vs. Ranke.
368—Hoyt vs. Sibley et al.
378½—Lakey vs. Bovey.
646—Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.
382—Peck et al. vs. Gardner et al.
384—Gay et al. vs. Ingersoll.
386—Sharpe vs. Lambert, Jr.
390—Cockroft vs. Claflin et al.
142—Bull et al. vs. International Ins. Co.
332½—Saverini vs. Bull.
306—Alexander et al. vs. Lewis.
188 (R. C.)—Gallup et al. vs. Lederer.
36½ (R. C.)—Gelpeke et al. vs. Quentreil.
270—Phelan et al. vs. O'Brien, Sh'ff, &c.
378—Kuffner, &c., vs. Kirby et al.
279 (R. C.)—Schuster vs. Germania Fire Insurance Co.
322—Schwarts vs. Muller.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Demurrers.

Nos.
1—The Howe Machine Co. vs. Frank.
2—Colton vs. Simmons.
3—Nettleton vs. Reade.
4—Austin vs. Richardson.
5—Shinberg vs. Levinsoh.
6—Parish vs. Sherman.
7—Bell vs. Darwin.
8—Nolan vs. The Hudson River Railroad Co.
9—Kingsland vs. Soher.
10—Mayer vs. Louis.
11—Dobbins vs. The Metropolitan Nat. Bank.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Calendar called at 12 M. First Monday calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Monell, J.

Nos.
1007—Minzesheimer vs. Continental Insurance Company.
1161—Trevor et al. vs. Smith et al.
1045—Duncan et al. vs. Berlin et al.
665—Taylor et al. vs. Perrin et al.
1211—Duncan vs. American Fertilizing Co.
1233—Creed vs. Mutual Protection Life Assurance Society of the United States.
1241—Alger vs. Pickert.
274—Philbrick vs. Dallett et al.
843—Pichon vs. Levy et al.
227—Ross vs. Collins, impleaded, &c.
1091—Duvall, Ex'r., &c., vs. St. James L. E. Church.
979—Brown vs. Liverpool and Great Western Steam Company.
677—Palmer vs. Marshall.
1165—Carroll vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
273—Meyer vs. Apfel et al.

Part II.—Held by Spencer, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
990—Coleman vs. Livingston, Jr.
180½—Kobbe vs. Gerding.
1216—Lockwood vs. Sharp.
1080—Schneider vs. Knox.
1160—Eastmond et al. vs. Smith et al.
782—Fatman, &c., vs. Read
1140—Roemmelt vs. Wolff.
1170—Queen vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
1148—Blackburn vs. Horton.
888—Mitchell vs. West.
612—Glancy, Adm'r, &c., vs. C. P'k. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
1120—Hamilton vs. Third-av. R. R. Co.
1156—Murray vs. McBride.
60—Sturgis vs. Murray et al.
988—Burton vs. Tracy et al.
876—Larned vs. Mead.
882—Parker vs. Chicago and N. Western R. R. Co.
12—Bolton vs. Jacks et al.
824—Murphy et al. vs. Finn.

Causes Off October Term.

Nos.
368—Gorham Manuf's Co. vs. Fargo, President, &c.
864—Lightstone vs. Weber.
926—Schack vs. Wolf.
1452—Howard vs. Smith.
1518—Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c.
880—Tufts vs. Bookstaver et al.
680—Lombardo vs. Parks, &c.
28—Simon et al. vs. Moses et al.
342—Johnson vs. Murphy.
38—Topping vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
252—Fridenberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
698—Oberman vs. Waterman.
82—Shandley vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
276—French vs. Wheeler et al.
382—Wheeler et al. vs. French.
446—Cent. Nat. Bank of N. Y. vs. Seventh Ward Nat. Bank of N. Y.
294—Brown vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
816—Rheade vs. Clark et al.
806—Steinfeld vs. Sommers.
104—Altman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
274—Philbrick vs. Dallett et al.
916—Allen vs. Lamb.
920—Clark et al. vs. Tait;
928—Heard vs. Grau.
956—Dole et al. vs. New-York Gold Ex. B'k.
974—Adams vs. Broadway and Seventh-av. R. R. Co.
978—Duff vs. Gillespie, &c., et al.
992—Chase vs. Carroll.
1002—Smith vs. Lamb et al.
1006—Sims vs. Fitzgerald.
1020—Noble et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1024—Goss vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1026—Phelps vs. Zinn et al.
1032—Corpren vs. Kimelstell.
1040—Merritt et al vs. Clark.
1050—Clark vs. Oddie et al.
1054—Hoey vs. Perry.
1058—Moss vs. Cohn.
1066—Dunderdale et al vs. Earle.
1068—Ely vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1076—O'Donnell vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1088—Von Schoening vs. Westchester County Mu. Ins. Co.
1124—Kaiser vs. Herdt.
1126—Richards et al. vs. Leavitt et al.
1146—Wilson vs. Elmore.
1096—Jones vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1150—Von Lindheim vs. Frank et al.
1156—Spring vs. Day et al.
1172—Dempsey vs. Hall.
1190—Hadley vs. Am. Hand Pegging Mach'e Co.
1182—Hopp vs. Hudson River R. R. Co.
1198—Knickerbocker et al. vs. Smith et al.
1200—Keep et al. vs. Smith et al.
1206—Levene vs. Weyman.
1214—Martine vs. Tinkham et al.
1218—Shenerman, Adm'x, &c., vs. Matty et al.
1222—Miller, Ad'x, &c., vs. Fitzgerald, &c.
1064—Marshall vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
1210—Jordan vs. White.
900—Ettinger vs. North British and Mer. Ins. Co.
902—Same vs. Hanover Fire Ins. Co.
904—Same vs. Liverpool and London Ins. Co.
906—Same vs. Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.
908—Same vs. Relief Fire Ins. Co.
910—Same vs. Washington Ins. Co.
388—Caspar vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.
856—Brennan et al. vs. Pierce.
862—Greenwald vs. Totans.
824—Herbert vs. Pell.
840—Tilton vs. Hills.
112—Schanck et al. vs. Morris.
858—Richard vs. Hamburg and American M. S. S. Co.
984—Keeney vs. Atlantic Mutual Ins. Co.
1168—Ann Harrington vs. Cunningham et al.
1184—Stuyvesant Ins. Co. vs. Deforest.
1256—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Merch. Ins. Co.
1384—O'Brien, Sheriff, vs. The Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co.
1386—Same vs. The Com. Fire Ins. Co.
328—Hopkins vs. Bulkley.
1174—Breen vs. Rich et al.
834—Rioke vs. Keim et al.
1106—Ransom vs. Ford.
1122—*Journal of Commerce* vs. Hallock.
610—Stroub vs. Third-avenue R. R. Co.
1192—Morgan vs. Buckmaster et al.
1010—Maguin vs. Dinsmore.
990—Dalton, by guard'n, vs. Scanlon.
1228—Moore et al. vs. Baker et al.
1246—Levy, Adm'x, &c., vs. New-Haven S. S. Co.
1258—Christ, Adm., &c. vs. Forty-second and Grand-street Ferry R. R. Co.
1262—Davis et al. vs. Smith et al.
1046—Schwensinski vs. Masterson.
1126—Van Allen vs. Story, impl'ed, &c.
1054—Anderson vs. Babcock et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1047—Ottmann vs. Smith.
345—Wise vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Co.
393—Binmenthal vs. Collins.
1027—Allbach vs. Grand and Forty-second-street R. R. Co.
727—Schwidter vs. Greenfield.
946—Honigsberger, by guardian, vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
947—Honigsberger vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
976—Owen vs. Laurence.
1026—King vs. Wolff.
1329—More vs. Rand.
66—Isabella McCauley, Administratrix, vs. Gans et al.
192—Pike vs. Gerushym.
514—Horn vs. Cannon, Jr.
392—Fisk vs. Standert.
466—Joslyn vs. Fisk, Jr., et al.
467½—Mellhinck vs. Godfrey.
1130—Roberts vs. Mathews.
1133—Sargent vs. Hennessey.
589—McDermott vs. Lynde
315—Deunkel vs. Rosenberg.
1030—Maas et al. vs. Brumigan.
772—Eckerson vs. Washington.
751—Parker vs. Washington Ice Co.
1136—Alford vs. Merwin.
151—McTerney, infant, vs. Murphy et al.
433—Batjer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
1801 (by order)—Ciccarini vs. Ward.
465—Friedman et al. vs. Hirsch.
491—Goshe vs. Raisbeck.
582—Murphy vs. Curran.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Nos.
1—The People vs. Lawrence Casey, John Casey and Timothy Kelly; burglary.
2—The People vs. Abraham Green, alias Greenthal; grand larceny.
3—The People vs. Martin McCormack and Thos. Christie; grand larceny.
4—The People vs. James Mangin and John Miller; grand larceny.
5—The People vs. Daniel McDonald; grand larceny.
6—The People vs. Thomas McCartney; grand larceny.
7—The People vs. Edward Moore; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Theodore F. Lindsey, Geo. Mason and Henry Palmer; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Patrick Reedie and Mary Pryor; larceny from the person.
10—The People vs. Thomas Smith; larceny from the person.
11—The People vs. Henry Barclay; felonious assault and battery.
12—The People vs. John E. Cross; felonious assault and battery.
13—The People vs. John H. Necklin, (two cases;) receiving stolen goods.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6342—Taylor vs. Stewart.
6510—Alexander vs. Fettretch.
6690—Carroll vs. Erie R. R. Co.
6814—Hart vs. Oberle.
7112—Davidson vs. Glover.
6965—Davidson vs. Wilcox.
6996—Valentine vs. Cole.
7003—Spers vs. Knoth.
7016—Haffner vs. Hubner.
7043—Stillgebauer vs. Gallagher.
7099—Farrell vs. Quinn.
7106—Noyes vs. Bates.
7115—Greenbaum vs. Lasher.
7384—Frost vs. Newcomb.
7415—Zimmermann vs. Pierce.
7416—Oakley vs. Dusenbury.
8212—Haas vs. Higgins.

Part II.—Held by Shea, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.

Nos.
6580½—Kunsle vs. Broomhurst.
7155—Spiro vs. Ehrhart.
7236—Hoeg vs. Wehl.
7182—Smith vs. Jones.
7134—Jensen vs. Lippe.
7166—Meyer vs. Rau.
7215—Hubert vs. Maguire.
7244—Marx vs. Clarke.
7245—Higgins vs. Dillon.
7246—Croak vs. Am. Metallic Ammunition Company.
7250—Hudson vs. The Hurricane Lantern Co.
7254—Kierman vs. Jones.
7259—Hertz vs. Heyman.
7260—Peddion vs. Strauss.
7275—Schiff vs. Greenzweig.
7314—Shop vs. Lorie.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
7964—Piggott vs. Brown.
7129—Carey vs. Langly.
7130—Same vs. Same.
7292—Simpson vs. The Beville Silver Min'g Co.
7293—Hollingsworth vs. the Beville Silver Mining Co.
7711—Valk vs. Strong.
7952—Ninth National Bank vs. Ninth Ward Bank.
7970—Lichtenstedt vs. Solomon.
8087—Frederich vs. Zeltner.
8158—Shapter vs. Finn.
8189—Schilberg vs. Frietag.
8221—Shapter vs. Finn.
8222—New vs. Dingee.

The Murphiania of the Tribune.

From the Brooklyn Union.

The nomenclature of nosology changes from time to time, in order to conform itself to the progress of the science of disease, and supply new terms for new forms of the ills to which flesh is heir. There is no doubt of the fact that new diseases develop themselves by some hidden law of nature, and hence the necessity for new words distinctively to mark them.

We have taken the liberty to invent a term as descriptive of a disease which has recently made its appearance in the *Tribune* office, and which no medication has yet sufficed to cure. We call this new malady Murphiania. The first sign of it which specially attracted the attention of the public was given about a week or ten days before the last Syracuse Convention of the Republican Party in this State. All the symptoms indicated an unusually severe attack. Their character showed that the disease was mainly cerebral; and their continuance from day to day with no abatement left no doubt that the whole nervous system of the *Tribune* had become seriously affected. Since this period Murphiania, with occasional intermissions, only to have the attack renewed with undiminished violence, has assumed the chronic form in all respects, if we except the element of intensity. The fever still rages, and the nervous disturbance still continues.

The discreet friends of the *Tribune* hoped that Mr. MURPHY'S resignation of the office of Collector of the Port of New-York, and the appointment of Gen. ARTHUR by the President, would have a good effect; yet in this they have been disappointed. The signs of improvement do not at all realize their expectations; and, on the whole, the *Tribune* seems not to have even commenced the state of convalescence. Almost every day discloses some new proof that the disease is deeply seated, and will be likely to last for some time to come. Whether the *Tribune* will ultimately die with this malady, or if it does not, in what state it will be left after a final cure—these are the questions in which its old friends feel a very strong interest. Nothing but time can answer them.

Speaking soberly, is it not about time for the New-York *Tribune* to discontinue its violent personal attack upon Mr. MURPHY? It has gained the end it professed to seek. Mr. MURPHY has resigned his office, and is now a private citizen. The President has appointed a new man in his place, and the *Tribune* has been compelled to admit that he is personally unobjectionable. Why, then, this continuous tirade upon Mr. MURPHY, who has taken himself out of the way? Is the motive one of personal malignity? If so, it is anything but creditable to the editorial discretion of the *Tribune*. Is it to keep up feuds and strife, and foster division in the ranks of the Republican party? If so, then true Republicans can do but one thing, and this is thoroughly to condemn both the motive and the course of the *Tribune*. Is it that the President did not consult the *Tribune* in his selection of Mr. MURPHY'S successor, and that the man selected is not the one whom HORACE GREELEY would have preferred? It is quite sufficient to say that Mr. GREELEY does not stand in a position to admit of much consultation between him and the President, and that the people chose ULYSSES S. GRANT, and not Mr. GREELEY, for President. The President of the People's choice appointed the man he saw fit to select, naturally choosing him from among his political friends rather than his enemies. Let the new Collector be judged upon his merits when he shall come to act officially, and do not confront him in the outset with querulous criticism.

If the inspiring motive at the bottom of this Murphiania is hostility to Gen. GRANT, then it is shooting at one man with the hope of killing another. The fairer way is to fire directly at the man you mean to hit. It is, with all, not a little singular that the *Tribune* should see such astounding evidence of knavery in Mr. MURPHY, and devote itself with so much assiduity to the exposure of this knavery, and at the same time not be able to discover any proof of OAKEY HALL'S complicity with the Tammany robberies. It looks as though the *Tribune* was grinding an ax of its own, and had a special object to be gained in making Mr. MURPHY a target. The public, and especially Republicans, have already come to the conclusion that such a bitter personal attack, continued after Mr. MURPHY has resigned his position, justly lays the *Tribune* open to serious suspicion. We say these things reluctantly, yet we think it a duty to say them. It is time for the *Tribune* to haul off its batteries, and resume its old firing at the sham Democracy, or more fully explain what it means by this cannonading at Mr. MURPHY.

Queen's County Surrogate's Office.

During the month of November, 1871, the wills of the following persons were admitted to probate by the Surrogate of Queen's County: Sarah Jones, Jane Craft, Smith Tillet, Gilbert Corse, Andrew Gorseine and Philip Darcy. Letters of administration were issued on the estates of Edward Kelly, Fanny H. Jones, Elizabeth G. Jones, George Lowden, David M. Davenport, Margaret Harrison, James Hadwick, Mary Flood, Thomas S. Sommers, Michael E. Quinn, William Hadwick and David Craft. Guardians were appointed for Emma Russel, Anna Russel and Charlotte A. Brush. Guardians were also appointed in will cases of Sarah Jones, Smith Tillet, Gilbert Corse, Philip Darcy, Mary Jane Smith, Hagar Levi and Wm. B. Miles. Appraisers were appointed in cases of Sarah Jones, Andrew Gorsline, James Horatio Poole, John Sanfert, Sarah R. Wood, George Lowden, Ann Robins and David M. Davenport.

WESTERN MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Dec. 2.—FLOUR firm and in fair demand. WHEAT dull and drooping; No. 1 Spring, $1 25; No. 2 Spring, $1 19¾@$1 19¾; No. 3 do., $1 09½@$1 10; No. 2 do., seller December, $1 19¾@$1 19¾; last half, $1 20¾@$1 20¾; seller January, $1 21⅛@$1 22, closing at the inside price; Winter quiet, at $1 20⅞ for No. 2. CORN advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 41¾c.@41¾c.; rejected, 39½c.@40c.; No. 2 Mixed, seller December, 41¾c.@41¾c.; seller last half, 41¾c.@41¾c.; seller January, 42¼c.@42¾c.; seller April, 45c.; seller May, 47½c.@48¼c. RYE active and higher; 61¼c.@62c. for both grades. OATS advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 32c.; seller January, 32½c.@33c.; Rejected, 29c. BARLEY excited; prices higher; No. 2 Spring, 62½c.@63c.; seller January, 64½c.; No. 3 Spring, 53c.@54c. PORK dull and drooping; sales at $13; seller December, $13; seller January, $13 25; seller February, $12 60@$12 65; seller March, $13 75. LARD, 8¼c. Green HAMS, 6¾c.@7¼c., according to average; Shoulders, 3¾c.@3¾c. Live HOGS dull and a shade lower at $4@$4 30; Dressed, $4 50@$4 62½. WHISKY firm at 86½c.; asking, 89c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat, 132,000 bushels Corn, 51,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Rye, 22,000 bushels Barley, 21,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Wheat, 97,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,900 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $8 for Amber Winter; $8 25 for White Winter; $8 75 for Double Extra. WHEAT unchanged; sales 2,700 bushels Amber Michigan, $1 64. CORN unchanged sales 2,000 bushels Indiana at 66c.; 1,200 bushels Illinois in car lots at 68c. BARLEY dull; prime Up-lake Canada held at $1 05@$1 06; sales 7,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. CORN-MEAL, $1 60 for Bolted, $1 55 for Unbolted, ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $28@$30 ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 93½c. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 69c.; to New-York, 59c.; to Albany, 49c. Receipts by LAKE—81,000 bushels Wheat; 19,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 2.—FLOUR quiet; Extra Winter, $5 85@$6 09; Double Extra, $6 25@$6 65. WHEAT firm; No. 2 Spring in demand at $1 32; Fall higher; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 54@$1 55. CORN steady; Mixed, on the track, 44c.@45c. OATS dull and declined; Mixed, on the track, 35c.@35½c. BARLEY unchanged; No. 2 Spring 65c. RYE steady; No. 2 at 72c.@73c. WHISKY steady at 89½c. TOBACCO—None offered. HEMP dull. BAGGING at 17c.@18c. Mess PORK firm at $13. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders lower, at 4¾c.@5c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c., all packed. BACON firm; a few order lots at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 7¾c. for Clear Sides; held at 8c. Live HOGS active and higher, at $4@$4 35, mostly at $4 15@$4 30. CATTLE dull at $3 50@$5 for fair to choice. RECEIPTS 5,000 bbls. Flour, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 Hogs.

TOLEDO, Dec. 2.—FLOUR steady; Amber advanced 1@2c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 47; Amber Michigan, $1 43@$1 43¼; No. 1 Red, $1 40; No. 2 Red, $1 34@$1 34¼; No. 3 Red, $1 31. CORN a shade better; High Mixed, 49¼c.; low Mixed, 50¼c.; Yellow, 50c.; Michigan, 50c.; no grade, 47c.@47½c. OATS in good demand; No. 1, 40c.; No. 2, 38½c.@39c.; Michigan, 39c. Live HOGS steady; $4 70@$4 75. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn and 6,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat and 7,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm, $6 65@$7 90. WHEAT firm and scarce at $1 42@$1 45. CORN in good demand at 45c.@46c. RYE in fair demand and firm. OATS in fair demand and firm. BARLEY steady at 75c.@85c. Mess PORK—Demand light, holders firm at $13@$13 25. LARD—Demand light, holders firm, 8¾c.@9c. Bulk MEATS—Demand light, holders firm; Shoulders, 5c.; Clear Rib Sides, 5¾c.@6c.; Clear Sides, 6¼c., loose. BACON—Demand light, holders firm; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides and Clear Sides, 7¼c. Live HOGS in good demand, $4 80@$4 45. WHISKY active, 90c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 2.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 800 bbls.; Wheat, 35,000 bushels; Corn, 207,000 bushels; Oats, 97,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS by Rail—Corn, 78,000 bushels. FLOUR steady and quiet. WHEAT heavy and lower to sell; nominally $1 37 for Duluth; $1 35 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 33 for No. 2 Chicago. CORN dull; car lots of new at 60c. OATS firmly held at 45c. RYE—Asking 90c. for No. 1 Western. BARLEY strong; sales 5,000 bushels Canada at 90c. SEEDS and PEAS neglected. PORK, LARD and HIGHWINES dull.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 2.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1, $1 22¾; No. 2, $1 20. OATS advanced and in fair demand; No. 2, 32½c. CORN in good demand; No. 2 mixed, 42c. RYE firm and scarce; 63c. BARLEY advanced and in fair demand; No. 2 Fall, 64c. Live HOGS quiet and weak; $4 65@$4 75. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—19,000 bbls. Flour.

DETROIT, Dec. 2.—WHEAT dull and drooping; Extra, at $1 51; No. 1 White, $1 44. OATS, 38c. CLOVER-SEED wanted at $6 25; sellers scarce. Dressed HOGS firm at $4 80@$4 85.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—DEC. 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	117⅜	200	P. M. S. S. Co. b. c.	46⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '62. b3.	110⅝	100	do	46⅝
6,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111⅛	100	U. S. Ex. bet. call.	57⅛
5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 c.	114⅛	75	Am. M. Un. Ex.	59
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old.	65⅝	20	do	59⅛
15,000	do	65⅛	25	N. Y. C. & Hud.	92⅛
21,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new.	65⅛	100	do. bet. call. s3.	92⅛
6,000	S. Car. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July	33⅛	200	do	92⅛
4,000	do	33	20000	N. Y. C. & H. C. b. c	86⅞
6,000	S. Car. St. 6s, new, April & Oct.	29	200	Erie	30⅞
5,000	Texas 10s, 1876	92⅛	600	Erie Pf. bet. call	66⅛
1,000	N. Y. S. 7s B. L. R.	109⅝	30	L. S. & M. So. Sc'p.	82⅛
5,000	Long D. bs, ex in.	88	400	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	88⅛
1,000	Harlem 1st	101	100	do	88⅛
12,000	Un. Pacific 1st.	91⅛	100	Chic. & N. W.	60⅛
1,000	Un. P. 7s L. G. B.	79⅛	5	do	61⅛
5,000	Tol. & W. c. c. bs.	87	100	do. bet. call.	60⅞
4,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	103	200	do	61
1,000	North Mo. 1st.	88⅛	5	C., C., Cin. & Ind.	86
10	Seventh W'd. Bk.	109	50	do	86⅛
13	Del. & H. Canal.	123	100	Chic. & Rock. I.	103⅛
100	Con. Coal of Md.	43⅛	100	Del., Lack. & W.	108⅛
100	West. U. Tel. b. c.	67⅛	200	do	108⅛
300	do	67⅛	200	Boston, H. & Erie.	2⅛
200	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	42⅛	60	Chicago & Alton	117
			100	St. Louis & I. Mt.	60⅛
			100	Han. & St. Jos. Pf.	61

SECOND BOARD.

$43,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	117⅛	300	Erie bet. call.	30⅛
8,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '65, N.	113⅛	600	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	88⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '62.	111	100	L. S. & M. S. Scrip.	82
500	do. Small.	110⅛	100	Un. Pacific	26⅛
500	do	110⅛	500	do	26⅛
10,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114⅛	200	Chicago & N. W.	60⅛
153,000	do	114⅛	300	New-Jersey Cen.	111⅛
5,000	U. S. 6s Cur.	113⅛	200	Chicago & Rock I.	103⅛
400	Quick. Min. Co.	25	200	Tol., Wab. & W.	63⅛
100	Quicksilver Pf.	30	200	Del., L. & W. b3.	108⅛
100	Adams Ex.	86⅛	100	H. & St. Jos. Pf.	60⅛
15	Am. M. U. Ex. b. c.	58⅞	36	P., Ft. W. & C. G.	95⅛

MONDAY, Dec. 4—A. M.

We compile from the First of December Public Debt Schedule the following classification of the Funded Stocks of the United States, the Principal and Interest of which are payable in Gold Coin:

FUNDED (GOLD) STOCKS, UNITED STATES, DEC. 1.

Date.	Coupon.	Registered.	Total.
5-20s, 1862	$379,100,350	$76,714,850	$455,815,200
5-20s, 1864	40,924,250	43,426,850	84,351,100
5-20s, 1865	120,258,200	43,079,300	163,337,500
5-20s, 1865, (new).	166,243,050	63,463,050	229,706,100
5-20s, 1867	229,817,500	91,160,000	320,977,500
5-20s, 1868	26,680,050	12,606,500	39,286,550
Total 5-20s	$963,003,400	$330,450,550	$1,293,453,950
Sixes, 1881	91,608,300	192,072,900	283,681,200
Fives, 10-40s	56,538,250	138,029,050	194,567,300
Fives, 1874	13,955,000	6,045,000	20,000,000
New Fives, 1881	8,313,250	54,483,150	62,796,400
Total	$1,133,418,200	$721,080,650	$1,854,498,850
Total March 4, 1869			2,107,846,150
Reduction of Funded Debt			$253,348,300
Yearly Gold Interest charge, 1869			124,255,350
Present yearly charge			108,506,294
Reduction in Interest Charge			$15,749,056
Reduction of Funded Debt as above			253,348,300
Reduction Treasury Circulation			23,864,591
Total payments on Debt			$277,211,891

The reassembling of the Forty-second Congress, at noon today, will be immediately followed by the presentation of the usual Public Documents from the Executive Departments, chief among which will, of course, be the President's Annual Message, and scarcely second in importance, the Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the Public Finances. Both papers will probably be telegraphed at length, from Washington, in the course of the Afternoon, as Congress is already organized, and no delay need occur in waiting upon the President. The Secretary of the Treasury will be enabled to announce not only the successful negotiation of $200,000,000 of the New Funding Loan, authorized by the last Congress, but the payments and exchanges into the Treasury, in full, of the American and European subscriptions made in August last and to be paid in on the 1st of December inst. A cable dispatch on Saturday afternoon announced that every dollar to the European Syndicate has been promptly paid in, and it is understood that the settlements through the American Syndicate were completed in advance of the 1st of December. As against the combined negotiation in August of $130,000,000, the Secretary called in for redemption $82,000,000 of the Coupon Stock of 1862, held abroad, and $18,000,000 Registered Stock of the same year, owned at home, but as the bulk of both Stocks were either redeemed through or exchanged with the Syndicates in London and New-York, the Department has thus far advanced less than $10,000,000 Gold, of which only $7,000,000 had been demanded at the New-York Office to the close of business on Saturday. The remaining Warrants will probably appear early this week. The whole transaction, as confidently stated several weeks ago, creates no disturbance to the Money market, but rather tends to strengthen the Bank movement.

The General Trade and Stock Exchange events of the week past were not especially important. They were interrupted on Thursday by the National Thanksgiving, and there was but little animation in the markets on Friday or Saturday. The changes in Gold and in the Public Funds since our last weekly review amount to ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. decline in Gold, and ⅜@½ ₩ cent. in United States 5-20s. In the Railway speculation at the Exchange the extreme fluctuations have been 1@1½ ₩ cent., but at the close of the week the actual differences from the previous Saturday are quite inconsiderable, and the same is true of Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail and of the Pacific First Mortgages. The rates for Money, on Wall-street, are somewhat stiffer, up to 7 ₩ cent., and there was some talk on Friday and Saturday of an extra demand, which was traced to the circumstance that through the heavy Tax collections at the close of November, the Broadway Bank was a large creditor at the Clearing-house. The whole amount of taxes paid into the Bank last week was $5,269,000, and this will soon be, if a good part of it has not already been, disbursed on City and County obligations.

The weekly averages of the Associated Banks, Local and National, reporting through the Clearing-house for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 2, compare as follows with the previous week, and also with the corresponding week last year. To which we add the Gold and Currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates respectively:

Increase in Loans	$3,913,200
Increase in Specie	1,851,900
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,286,000
Increase in Deposits	4,284,700
Increase in Circulation	17,400

	Dec. 3, '70.	Dec. 2, '71.	Nov. 25, '71.
National Capital	$73,435,000	$73,183,000	$73,183,000
Loan Capital	13,129,800	15,516,600	15,516,600
Total	$86,564,800	$88,699,600	$88,699,600
Loans	266,263,143	292,316,900	288,403,700
Gold and Gold Notes	17,108,066	18,074,700	16,222,800
Other Legal Tenders	51,257,656	52,408,900	53,694,900
Deposits	194,991,319	223,514,500	219,220,800
Circulation	32,238,388	30,106,900	30,089,500
In Sub-Treasury	68,570,175	74,528,485	74,074,758

The Bank return published this morning exhibits the relative strength of the movement in respect to the lawful money held as against the circulation and deposits, to which we add the position of the movement the week before, and also of the movement of the corresponding week last year:

	Nov. 25, '71.	Dec. 2, '71.	Dec. 3, '70.
Deposits	$219,220,800	$223,514,500	$194,991,319
Circulation	30,089,500	30,106,900	32,238,388
Total	$249,310,300	$253,621,400	$227,229,707
Required 25 ₩ ct.	$62,327,575	$63,405,350	$56,807,426
Gold and Greenbacks	69,917,700	70,483,609	68,365,722
Excess	$7,590,125	$7,078,250	$11,558,296
Rate for money	6@7 ₩ ct.	7 ₩ ct.	6@7 ₩ ct.

As the Treasury disbursed $7,000,000 in Gold Certificates in redemption of the United States 5-20s of 1862, called in for Dec. 1, the gain on the Gold average at Bank is less than was looked for. The average, however, is no doubt a rising one.

The Import Entries at New-York, embracing foreign Dry Goods and General Merchandise, for the week past, were $5,644,926 as against 5,947,679 for the corresponding week last year. The Exports of Domestic Produce, other than Gold and Silver, were $5,042,547, against $4,810,040 same week in 1870. The export of Gold and Silver, $556,614, against $519,863 same week in 1870. The Customs in Gold paid into the New-York Office of the United States Treasury for the week were $1,943,055. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by rail, 21,460 bales.

The Gold values of the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, exclusive of Foreign Specie, for the calendar year 1871 are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house:

January	$28,583,376	September	$33,010,576
February	31,992,723	October	30,039,895
March	38,448,670	Nov. 4	6,485,100
April	32,634,773	Nov. 11	6,323,017
May	34,146,019	Nov. 18	4,653,682
June	30,246,411	Nov. 25	6,891,411
July	30,865,304	Dec. 2	5,644,926
August	38,066,810		
Total since Jan. 1			$359,071,920
Same date 1870			282,631,132
Increase in 1871			$76,440,788

The currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, is as follows:

January	$18,837,876	September	$20,863,302
February	18,739,742	October	22,356,227
March	22,139,322	Nov. 1	4,918,236
April	18,930,047	Nov. 8	5,564,262
May	18,019,785	Nov. 15	4,793,905
June	18,596,138	Nov. 22	5,059,208
July	17,869,653	Nov. 29	5,042,547
August	19,510,337		
Total since Jan. 1			$221,039,824
Same date 1870			175,191,422
Increase in 1871			$45,848,402
Gold Dec. 2, 1871			110⅛ ₩ cent.
Gold Dec. 3, 1870			111⅛ ₩ cent.

The Exports from New-York of Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, since Jan. 1, are as follows:

January	$2,149,211	September	$2,130,320
February	4,522,066	October	2,086,891
March	7,569,880	Nov. 4	488,161
April	9,593,029	Nov. 11	368,846
May	9,615,678	Nov. 18	629,666
June	8,004,738	Nov. 25	446,014
July	11,233,695	Dec. 2	556,614
August	2,701,287		
Total since Jan. 1			$62,166,116
Same date 1870			56,536,323
Increase since Jan. 1			$5,629,793

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1:

	Customs received.		Gold interest paid.
January	$12,306,929	January	$16,666,108
February	12,681,658	February	2,455,111
March	15,651,956	March	4,042,915
April	12,960,609	April	1,036,783
May	12,159,163	May	15,520,492
June	10,676,314	June	2,372,304
July	12,459,997	July	17,125,211
August	17,545,240	August	2,044.250
September	16,230,895	September	4,308,838
October	12,775,258	October	1,786,929
November	9,952,947	November	12,963,049
Dec. 2	832,943	Dec. 2	337,000
Total, 1871	$146,253,017	Total, 1871	$80,657,990
Total, 1870	132,764,278	Total, 1870	83,228,416

The Cotton movement at all the ports, for the week and season compares as follows with last season:

	1870. Week.	1870. Season.	1871. Week.	1871. Season.
Receipts	140,674	1,058,827	122,126	890,741
Exports	70,242	523,806	69,846	407,411
Stock on hand	....	393,956	....	380,849
Price Low Middling	....	15⅛c.	....	18⅛c.

COURSE OF THE STOCK MARKET—THE WEEK.

		Dec. 2, '70.
American Gold	110⅜@110⅛@110⅛	111⅛
U. S. 4-20s, May and November	111⅛@111⅛	107⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	114⅛@114⅛	109⅛
U. S. 5 ₩ cents, 10-40s	109⅛@109⅛	106⅛
Central Pacific 6 ₩ cents	103⅛@103⅛	91
Union Pacific 6 ₩ cents	91⅛@91⅛	81⅞
New-York Central	92⅛@92⅛	91⅞
New-York Central Scrip	87⅛@86⅞	85⅛
Rock Island	103⅛@103⅛	110⅛
North-west Common	62@59⅛@61⅛	81
North-west Preferred	90⅛@89⅛	90
Reading	114⅛@114⅛	101⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42⅛@42⅛	31⅛
St. Paul Common	56⅛@54⅛	60
St. Paul Preferred	78⅛@78⅛	81⅛
Toledo and Wabash	64⅛@63@63⅛	51⅛
Union Pacific	27⅛@26⅛@26⅛	
Erie	30⅛@31⅛@30⅛	24⅛
Western Telegraph	67⅛@67⅛	44⅛
Pacific Mail	47⅛@46⅛	42⅞
Lake Shore	88⅛@89@88⅛	92⅞
Lake Shore Scrip	82@82⅛	

There was some stir for Money among the Brokers early in the day, but the later offerings were quite free at 7 ₩ cent., and the market left off easy at this rate.

The sales of Gold were a fraction stiffer than on Friday, 110½@110¾ ₩ cent. Bills on London, 60 days, moderately steady at 109 ₩ cent., on a light business after the sailing of the day's steamers.

At the Stock Exchange there were some considerable sales of the Public Funds of 1867, 5-20s, at 114½@114⅝ ₩ cent., supposed for account of one of the Fire Insurance Companies. On other descriptions the demand closed firm, and the same feeling was reported from London. The South Carolina Bonds were 1 ₩ cent. lower, and Tennessees ½ ₩ cent. lower. The Railway Stocks were unsettled, through the forenoon, the prevailing temper of the dealings being bearish, as at the close on Friday, but the disposition to buy proved, later in the day, quite equal to the offerings, and prices left off comparatively steady as compared with Friday night.

CLOSING PRICES—DEC. 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109¾	109¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	111¼	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	114⅝	114⅝
American Gold	110½	110½
Bills on London, 60 days	109	109
N. Y. C. and Hudson	92½	92⅝
N. Y. C. and Hud. Debt Ctfs.	87½	86⅞
Reading	114⅝	114⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	103½	103½
North-west Common	60⅞	61⅛
North-west Preferred	89⅝	89⅞
Pacific Mail	46½	46⅞
St. Paul Preferred	78½	78⅛
St. Paul Common	54⅛	54⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	42½	42½
Toledo and Wabash	63⅝	63⅝
Western Telegraph	67½	67⅞
Erie	30⅛	30⅜
Union Pacific	26½	26⅜
Lake Shore, Ex. Scrip	88⅝	88⅞
Lake Shore, Scrip	82⅜	82⅛

At the very close the general market for the Railroads and Miscellaneous Stocks was dull and steady.

The following prices for the various Public Funds of the United States were made at the close of business:

6 ₩ ct. reg., '81	*113	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	113⅛
6 ₩ ct. coup., '81	117⅛	5-20 reg., '67	*110
5-20 reg., '62	110⅛	5-20 coup., '67	114⅛
5-20 coup., '62	111⅛	5-20 reg., '68	*110
5-20 reg., '64	110⅛	5-20 coup., '68	114⅛
5-20 coup., '64	110⅞	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 reg., '65	110⅛	10-40 coup.	109⅞
5-20 coup., '65	111⅛	6s currency	113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65	*110		

* Ex-January Interest.

And the following prices for the Miscellaneous Shares:

Del. & Hud. Canal	123	Quick. Min. Co. Pf.	30⅛
American Coal	46	Mariposa Mining Co.	1
Spring Mt. Coal	64	Mariposa Min. Co. Pf.	1⅝
Canton Co., Baltimore	69	Adams Express	86⅛
N. J. Land Imp. Co.	71	Wells-Fargo Express.	56⅛
Con. Coal of Md.	43⅛	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2
Cum. Coal & Iron	40	Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	59
West. Un. Telegraph.	67⅛	Pacific Mail	46⅛
Quicksilver Min. Co.	25⅛		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY, INDORSED BY ALABAMA, $13,000 A MILE ON A COMPLETED ROAD. PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION. FOR SALE AT NINETY-FIVE AND ACCRUED INTEREST BY

SOUTTER & CO.,
NO. 53 WILLIAM-ST.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY, which forms the chief link in the new and short through route from Chicago to St. Paul and the great North-west, is now completed to Hudson. One hundred and twenty miles have been in operation for a year, and had a large and profitable local business, and a still larger amount has awaited completion through St. Croix County to the shore of the Lake. The lumber traffic this Winter will be very heavy. Immense quantities are already piled up at the mills on the line of the road awaiting the completion of the connection with St. Paul, when it will be distributed over the treeless prairies of Minnesota and Iowa. Besides this local business the West Wisconsin will get a large share of the traffic between St. Paul and the Northwest and the Lakes. It is 100 miles shorter than the present line, and has direct connections with Chicago. The road has a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres in the best part of Wisconsin. This grant, with the Road itself, is pledged in support of the First Mortgage 7 per cent. Gold Bonds which may be bought at 90 and accrued interest in currency of WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., Agents to the Company.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

GOLD BONDS.

INCREASE OF CAPITAL,

12 to 14 Per Cent. in Gold.

INCREASE OF YEARLY INCOME,

THIRTY-EIGHT PER CENT.

Holders of Five-twenty Bonds can secure the above profit by converting the same into NORTHERN PACIFIC FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

These securities are safe, beyond all question, and will permanently yield a large interest income in gold.

We commend them to Capitalists, Trustees of Estates, Savings Institutions, and the public generally.

All marketable securities received in exchange.

Full information furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

BEARING EIGHT PER CENT. (8 P. C.) INTEREST, PAYABLE IN GOLD, FREE OF TAX,

AND IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500 AND $100, can be obtained from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers throughout the United States.

The attractive features of these Securities are recognized in the fact that, although they have been but a short time on the market, they are nearly all absorbed, and but a small amount are now for sale.

They combine a perfect security with a liberal rate of interest. This interest account is made light for, and easily borne by, the Company through the operation of the Sinking Fund created from sales of the Company's land, which in many cases draw interest at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum. The security behind them is ample in every particular, as they constitute a first and only mortgage on a trunk line of railroad which will soon connect the City of St. Joseph, Mo., (an important railway centre,) with the Union Pacific Railroad at Fort Kearney, materially shortening the distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. In addition to this, the bonds have further security in the fact that there is included in the Mortgage the Company's magnificent Lands, amounting to 1,500,000 acres, known to be among the best in the United States. The Mortgage Indenture prohibits the sale of these Lands at less than Four (4) Dollars per acre, and payable to the Trustees under the Mortgage, for the clear and express purpose of retiring these Bonds. The amount thus realized exceeds the entire amount of Bonds which can be issued, and leaves the road, property and franchises free.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with interest at Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable February and August in each year.

Both principal and interest are payable in gold.

The principal in New-York. The interest in either New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, and in the gold currency of the country in which they are presented. They are coupons or registered.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The present price of these Bonds is 97½ and accrued interest in *currency*, from Aug. 15, 1871. But they are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for lands sold by the Company. The right is reserved to advance the present selling price without notice.

Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division eight per cent., (8s.,) recently placed by us at 97½, being now quoted at from 101½ to 102½ and accrued interest.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ THE REDEMPTION OF 5-20 BONDS BY THE GOVERNMENT

WAS COMMENCED DEC. 1, AND IS rapidly going on, releasing a large amount of invested capital, a large proportion of which must seek reinvestment in substantial securities.

We offer and recommend the SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY as among the **safest and most desirable securities to be had in the market for the secure investment of capital.**

A small proportion only of the loan now remains unsold, and the reinvestment of the proceeds of redeemed Five-twenties should absorb them within a short time.

Present price, 94 and accrued interest.

Interest and principal payable in gold in New-York City. Interest May 1 and Nov. 1. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, coupon or registered.

The popularity of, and demand for, the CENTRAL PACIFIC 6 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, originally put on the market by us, and now in demand at 103½, afford an illustration of the **high standing which this class of Bonds, amply secured on well-managed and productive Trunk Lines of Railroad, must always maintain.**

We buy and sell, as usual, Government and CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS, and receive them in exchange for CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO BONDS. Accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received, on which we allow interest. Orders for Investment Stocks and Bonds executed at the Stock Exchange.

FISK & HATCH.
HARVEY FISK.
A. S. HATCH.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, also Commercial Credits, issued, available throughout the world.

Bills of Exchange on the Imperial Bank of London, National Bank of Scotland, Provincial Bank of Ireland, and all their branches.

Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on Europe, San Francisco, the West Indies, and all parts of the United States.

Deposit accounts received in either currency or coin, subject to check at sight, which pass through the Clearing-house as if drawn upon any City bank; four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances; Certificates of Deposit issued; Notes, Drafts and Coupons collected; advances made on approved collaterals and against merchandise consigned to our care.

Orders executed for Investment Securities and Railroad Iron.

CLEWS, HABICHT & CO.,
No. 11 Old Broad-st., London.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Nov. 28, 1871.

☞ SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon, Dec. 12, for the sale of 50,000 of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the Indenture of April 16, 1867. The bids will be opened Dec. 13, and accepted bids declared.

JOHN DUFF,
C. H. McCORMICK, Trustees.

Bergh's Crusade—Cruelty to Turkeys in Kingsbridgeville.

The officers of Mr. BERGH have been particularly active of late, and have arrested several men overloading their teams, and for cruelty to horses. On Thanksgiving Day, at Kingsbridgeville, they arrested MARTIN RILEY and PHILIP SPIERS for the somewhat novel crime of cruelty to turkeys. The prisoners, it appears, were two young fellows who believed devoutly in COOPER, the novelist, and had been so much struck by his account of the Christmas shooting at the turkey in the *Leather Stocking* that they resolved to get up an imitation. They placed the birds in a hollow, so that only the head and neck were visible. Twenty-five cents per shot was demanded of each sportsman, and there had been considerable shooting when Mr. BERGH'S agents appeared on the scene, and, finding the turkeys horribly mangled, arrested the prisoners, who were fined $5 each, and reprimanded for their cruelty.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	19	Rosin, bbls	249
Broom-corn, bales	44	Oil-cake, pks	1,654
Cotton, bales	4,541	Pork, pks	320
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	146	Beef, pks	2,862
Dried Fruit, pks	134	Cut-meats, pks	1,865
Eggs, bbls	927	Grease, pks	157
Flour, bbls	25,800	Lard, pks	2,321
Wheat, bushels	265,001	Lard, kegs	500
Corn, bushels	222,902	Stearine, pks	100
Oats, bushels	256,608	Butter, pks	2,249
Rye, bushels	40,309	Cheese, pks	2,711
Barley, bushels	113,674	Tallow, pks	301
Grass-seed, bushels.	5,346	Dressed Hogs, No.	248
Flax-seed, bags	7	Pea-nuts, bags	327
Beans, bushels	155	Rice, pks	82
B. E. Peas, bags	100	Starch, boxes	600
Corn-meal, bbls	928	Tobacco, hhds	47
Corn-meal, bags	429	Tobacco, boxes, &c.	1,186
Hemp, bales	9	Whisky, bbls	291
Hops, bales	47	Wool, bales	76
Leather, sides	13,624	Green Apples, bbls.	4,342

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Oceanic*, for Liverpool—10 hhds. Tobacco, 22,112 bushels Corn, 66 logs Maple, 975 bales Cotton, 650 bags Clover-seed, 438 boxes Bacon, 200 tcs. Lard, 1,270 bbls. Resin, 3,000 Hides, 21,534 bushels Wheat, 282 hhds. Tallow, 100 bbls. Tallow, 57 bbls. Apples, 95 pks. Pork, 40 bbls. Flour, 200 pks. Butter, 200 boxes Shoulders, 417 pks. Leather, 193 cases Sewing-machines.

By the steamer *Spain*, for Liverpool—1,761 bales Cotton, 3 hhds. Tongues, 2 hhds. Beef, 120 hhds. Tallow, 600 bags Borate Lime, 101 bbls. Flour, 519 boxes Bacon, 24 boxes Hams, 97 bbls. Apples, 30,427 bushels Wheat, 100 bbls. Tallow, 400 bags Clover-seed, 16,000 bushels Corn, 1,227 bushels Resin, 5,100 Staves, 92 cases Sewing-machines.

By the steamer *City of London*, for Liverpool—762 bbls. Apples, 1,269 boxes Bacon, 99 boxes Hams, 35 tcs. Tallow, 4,097 sides Leather, 3,606 boxes Cheese, 100 tcs. Beef, 49 boxes Meat, 48 bbls. and 197 tcs. Lard, 115 bags Clover-seed, 821 bales Cotton, 5 casks Bees-wax, 6 cases Shot, 14 cases Lamps, 2 cases Organs, 3 cases Trucks, 176 bdls. Leather Bellies, 555 bbls. Flour.

By the ship *Calcutta*, for Liverpool—738 bbls. Resin, 24,153 bushels Corn, 229 bales Cotton, 149 hhds. Tallow, 236 Lance-wood Poles, 397 tcs. Lard, 10,800 Staves, 300 tcs. Beef, 75 bbls. Lard-oil, 323 puncheons Syrup.

By the steamer *Dorian*, for Glasgow—15,500 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Britannia*, for Glasgow—440 boxes Bacon, 295 tcs. Lard, 1,161 bbls. Flour, 341 bbls. Apples, 12,361 bushels Wheat, 160 bales Hog-hair, 20 bbls. Tallow, 34 hhds. Tallow, 2,400 Staves, 30 pks. Mutton, 63 pks. Meat, 125 tcs. Beef, 200 pks. Butter, 35 boxes Middles, 25 boxes Shoulders, 15 boxes Bellies, 25 boxes Ham, 22 cases Machinery.

By the bark *Berche*, for Queenstown and orders—34,499 bushels Maize.

By the bark *Mary*, for Cork and orders—21,558 bushels Corn.

By the steamer *Ville de Paris* for Havre—2 cases Silks, 4 boxes Grindstones, 1 roll leather, 10 pks. Casings, 18 cases Vegetables, 1 cask Oil, 8 cases Indigo, 1,520 boxes Bacon, 120 Oars.

By the steamer *Deutschland*, for Bremen—258 bbls. Apples, 800 bags Clover-seed, 8,282 bushels Corn, 10 cases Oil Peppermint, 108 seroons Tobacco, 950 tcs. Lard, 157 hhds. Tobacco, 618 bales Cotton, 40 bbls. Flour, 50 boxes Bacon, 28 cases Hardware, 10 kegs Lard.

By the brig *Navasota*, for Gibraltar—2,058 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 940 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Juliana*, for Bilboa—2,350 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark *Masonic*, for Genoa—3,090 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Katie*, for Seville—6,006 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Norma*, for Odessa, &c.—16,700 cases Refined Petroleum, 7 cases Chairs.

By the schooner *A. Keen*, for Aspinwall—400 tons Coal.

And from Philadelphia, for Havre, by the ship *Hypatia*—259,162½ gallons Crude Petroleum.

COFFEE—Held firmly on limited offerings, but inactive. Quotations unaltered.

COTTON—Has been in fair demand for early delivery at unchanged prices; sales, 2,440 bales, including 1,156 bales to shippers, 827 bales to spinners, and 457 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, the offerings have been lighter and prices have been quoted up ⅛c. ₩ lb., checking business; sales, 6,950 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for December, 700 bales at 18 9-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c., 300 bales at 18 9-16c.; January, 400 bales at 18 11-16c.; February, 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., 800 bales at 18 15-16c., 50 bales February at 19c., 50 bales March at 19¼c., 50 bales April at 19⅜c., 50 bales May at 19⅜c., together; March, 100 bales at 19 1-16c., 300 bales at 19⅛c.; May, 100 bales at 19⅛c. And today, for December, 700 bales at 18⅝c., 300 bales at 18 11-16c., 100 bales at 18⅝c., 250 bales at 18 11-16c., 200 bales at 18⅝c.; January, 150 bales at 18 13-16c.; February, 100 bales at 18 15-16c., 600 bales at 19c.; March, 100 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19⅛c., 500 bales at 19⅜c.; April, 50 bales at 19 7-16c.; May, 600 bales at 19⅝c. Exchanged—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales December for 100 bales March; 5-16c. paid to exchange 200 bales December for 200 bales February. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: December, 18.56c., January, 18.70c., February, 18⅞c., March, 19.08c., April 19.25c., May 19.50c. The receipts at this port today were 4,541 bales, including 320 bales per rail, 25 bales from Baltimore, 1,939 bales from Norfolk, and 1,757 from Charleston. The reported receipts at the shipping ports since our last were 13,425 bales, and this week, 119,991 bales, against 103,719 bales last week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 906,690 bales, against 1,057,538 bales same time in 1870. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅛	16⅜	16⅝	16⅞
Good Ordinary	17⅞	18	18⅛	18⅜
Low Middling	18⅝	18¾	19⅛	19⅜
Middling	19	19⅛	19⅝	20
Good Middling	19⅞	20⅛	20⅜	20⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour have been held with a fair show of confidence, on quite moderate offerings, but the demand has been light, and the business mainly in a jobbing way within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,700 bbls., all told, including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 75@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State at $6 50@$6 80; very good to fancy at $6 80@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 40@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$6 90 ₩ bbl.

Southern Flour has been in rather slack request at about previous prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls. at $6 35@$8 for ordinary to very good, and $8@$10 25 for very good to very choice Extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet at $4 15@$5 10 ₩ bbl.; sales, 200 bbls. Corn-meal has been inactive, but steady, at $3 60@$4 for White and Yellow Western, $3 80@$3 90 for Jersey, and $4 20@$4 30 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.; sales 375 bbls. Buckwheat Flour, $3 15@$3 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been quite dull since our last, and though the offerings have been comparatively moderate, prices have been quoted weak and lower, closing more or less nominal. The export inquiry has been limited, checked, in part, by the firmer temper of the ocean freight market. The Milling inquiry has been confined to the supplying of urgent wants. Sales have been reported since our last of 64,000 bushels, including strictly prime White Michigan, (part of a boat-load,) at $1 75, in store; Red and Amber Western, in lots, at from $1 58@$1 67; choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, at $1 55, afloat; prime to choice No. 2 Chicago Spring, at $1 53@at 54¼c., the latter price last evening, closing with sellers at $1 53 for prime, afloat, and White State (4,100 bushels) at $1 65, in store, ₩ bushel....Corn has been depressed and lower, under more liberal offerings and a less confident demand, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at 78¼c.@80c. for Mixed Western, afloat, closing at 78¼c.@79c. for Prime, prompt delivery; 78c.@78¼c. nominally for do. in store; 75c.@78¼c. for new do.; 79½c.@81½c. for Yellow Western from track and afloat, and 84c.@88c., nominally, for White Western and Southern....Rye has been quoted steady on a moderate call, mostly from shippers. Sales, 8,600 bushels Western at 90c. ₩ bushel....Barley has been less active and less firm, though the principal holders have been unwilling to make concession from asking prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at $1 30 for part of a boat-load of prime Canada Wheat, $1 for Western and 90c.@93c. for State ₩ bushel....Barley-malt has been quiet and somewhat nominal; sales, 7,000 bushels Ordinary old Western at $1 ₩ bushel....Oats have been decidedly brisker and dearer. The demand has been mainly speculative, though in part for trade purposes. The market closed buoyantly, on very scant offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 207,000 bushels at 55c.@56¼c., closing at 56¼c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 55c. for Straight do., in store; 52¼c.@55c. for Black; 55c.@56¼c. for Mixed and White State; 55c.@57½c. for ordinary to choice White Western and White Ohio from track, store and afloat, ₩ bushel.

GUNNY-BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Bags, 100 bales were sold at 15c. Bagging quiet. Market otherwise unaltered.

HEMP—Jute Butts have been purchased to the extent of 3,500 bales, mostly to arrived, at 3¼c.@3⅜c. ₩ lb., showing a steady market. Trade otherwise dull.

HIDES—With reduced stock and a good demand Dry Hides are firm in price. In the line of Wet Salted the main business has been in Domestic at full rates. Buffalo Hides have been quoted stronger and in fair request. The week's receipts have been 38,343 Hides; sales, 35,400 Hides and 56 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 9,500 Dry Buenos Ayres, (part to arrive,) 23@26 lbs., at 26c., gold, selected; 3,850 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, (part to arrive,) 22@23¼ lbs., at 22c., gold, as they run; 15,150 Dry Entre Rios, 22@25 lbs., at 25½c.; 1,700 Dry Buenos Ayres and Entre Rios Kips, 9@11 lbs., at 26½c.; 1,200 Dry St. Nicholas, 26 lbs., at 24c.; 5,000 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., at 21¼c., gold, selected; 4,250 Dry Tampico, 21 lbs., at 21¼c., gold, as they run; 500 Dry Matamoras Kips, 8 lbs., 26c., currency, as they run; 2,400 Dry Texas, 23@26 lbs., on private terms; 700 Wet-salted Matamoras, 55 lbs., on private terms; 600 Wet-salted Nassau, 39 lbs., on private terms; 3,100 Wet-salted Texas, 55@65 lbs., at 12c.@12¼c., currency, as they run; 6,600 City Slaughter, 70 lbs., at 10¼c.@11c., currency, selected; 56 bales Calcutta Buffalo, 20 lbs., on private terms. The stock on hand is 75,150 Hides and 566 bales, (same time last year, 35,900 Hides and 312 bales,) as follows: 40,400 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c., 9,600 Dry Montevideo, 3,400 Dry Central American, 700 Dry and Salted West India, 14,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 7,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 516 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo, 50 bales Penang and Manilla.

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 190 bbls. have been sold at 49c.@53c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds, dull and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in more confident demand and quoted firm, on reduced offerings; sales 5,450 bbls. common to good strained at $4 75@$4 80@$4 87½, closing at $4 87½@$4 90; and 700 bbls. No. 2 at $5@$5 25 ₩ 280 lbs....Tar has been dull and heavy....Spirits Turpentine has been in decidedly better request at 64c.@64½c.@65c. for merchantable Southern, and 66c. for New-York packages; sales, 550 bbls., closing buoyantly.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been offered rather sparingly, and quoted quite firm in price, on, however, a restricted business, on the basis of 21¾c.@22c. here and 21¼c.@21⅜c., at Philadelphia, early delivery; sales have been reported here of 1,000 bbls., last half of December, at 21¾c. Refined Oil, in cases, continues inactive at 26¼c.@25¼c. ₩ gallon....Crude Oil, in bulk, has been rather quiet, but firmer, with sales of 2,000 bbls. at 12¼c. for prompt delivery. Shipping Crude rules dull at about 16¼c....Naphtha wholly nominal at 10¼c.@11¼c....The Creek quotations were up to $4 10 on the Upper, and $4 20 on the Lower Roads, on a slow trade.

PROVISIONS.—Mess Pork has been fairly active at advanced prices, but closed heavily and in favor of buyers. Prime mess has been in moderate request and steady. Other kinds, dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,100 bbls., early delivery, at $13 45@$13 63 for round, and for job lots of Western Mess, chiefly at $13 45@$13 50; $15@$15 25 for new City and Country Mess; $9 75@$10 25 for Prime to Extra Prime; $11 for Prime Mess ₩ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a fair demand noted for Western Mess, on the advanced basis of $14 75@$14 87 for New, seller January, and $14 75@$15 for do., seller March; sales, 1,750 bbls....Dressed Hogs have been in moderate demand at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₩ lb....Cut-meats have been in demand and steady at 9c.@11c. for Hams, 6¼c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 8¼c.@8¾c. for Bellies, ₩ lb; sales equal to 230 pks. Also 2,000 Green Hams, averaging 14 lbs., at 9c.; 500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 10c., 200 Smoked Hams at 12c. ₩ lb....Bacon has been moderately active, and with reduced offerings prices have shown more steadiness. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,450 boxes, including, for early delivery, 230 boxes Long Clear at 7¾c.; 175 boxes Long and Short Clear at 8c.; 200 boxes Short Rib at 7⅞c.; and for forward delivery, 100 boxes Cumberland, December and January, at 7⅜c.; 1,000 boxes Short Clear, December and January, at 7⅞c.; and deliverable at Chicago, 750 boxes Short Rib, December, on private terms; 1,500 boxes Short Rib, January, part at 6⅞c.; and 500 boxes Long Clear, January, on private terms....Lard has been in less urgent request and rather less firm in price, though holders of prime samples have been unwilling to make important concessions. Sales have been reported of 870 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8⅞c.@9⅜c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c.@9⅜c. for Western Steam, 9⅜c. for Kettle-rendered, 9¼c.@9⅜c. for City, 8⅞c.@9c. and 10c.@10⅛c. for Refined. For forward delivery business has been moderately active, with sales reported of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, including 250 tcs., seller December, at 9¼c.; 1,000 tcs., seller January, at 9⅜c.; 500 tcs. seller March, at 10c., and 250 tcs., seller April at 10c....Beef has been in moderate demand, within the range of from $7@$10 50 for Mess, and $10@$12 50 for Extra Mess; sales 500 bbls. Tierce Beef has been quiet at from $12@$18 50 for Prime Mess, and $18@$23 for India Mess; $22 50@$25 50 for fancy City do., ₩ tierce....Beef Hams have been in less demand since our last, at $22@$24 for new; sales, 200 bbls....Butter and Cheese continue quiet at about former unchanged prices.

RICE—Has been quiet at former quotations. Stock 460 tcs. Carolina and 9,150 bags East India, mostly cleaned.

SEEDS—Clover has been quite moderately sought after and quoted at 11¼c.@11⅞c. for fair to choice Indiana, and 11c. for average samples of Ohio; sales, 1,300 bags. Other kinds unchanged.

SKINS—Deer have been fairly active and firm; desirable lots, scarce. Sales, 7,500 lbs. Central American, 2,500 lbs. Para, and 2,000 lbs. Matamoras. Receipts, 35 bales Para, 61 bales Central American, and 9 bales Mexican. We quote: Honduras, 45c.@47½c.; San Juan, 45c.; Angostura, 35c.@37½c.; Sisal, 45c.@47½c.; Vera Cruz, 44c.@45c.; Chagres, 50c.@55c.; Porto Cabello, 45c.; Para, 45c.; Southern and Texas, 30c.@37½c., currency, ₩ lb. Goat, quiet, with sales reported of only 40 bales Calcutta, 26 bales Rio Hache, 35 bales Mexican and 13 bales Payta. Receipts—36 bales East India, 72 bales Mexican, 8 bales Texas and 4 bales Payta. We quote: Tampico Goat, 50c.@52c.; Matamoras, 50c.@52c.; Vera Cruz, 48c.@50c., gold, ₩ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 48c.@52c.; Payta, 47½c.; Curacoa, 50c.@51c.; Cape, 36c.@38c.; Madras, each, 45c.@48c.; Patna, 43c., currency, ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been about steady, on, however, a comparatively moderate trade. Sales, 270 hhds. Martinique at 9c.; 297 hhds. about fair refining Cuba at 9⅛c.; 2,882 boxes Molasses Sugar at 8¼c.@8⅜c.; and 1,421 boxes Clayed Havana at 9¾c. ₩ lb. The demand was almost wholly from refiners. The trade were bidding cautiously. We quote fair refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; good do. at 9⅛c.; prime do. at 9⅜c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8¾c.@9⅜c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, at 9⅜c.@10⅞c. ₩ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; Manila, in bags, at 7⅞c.@8⅜c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars have been in moderate request at 10⅞c.@12⅜c. as the extremes.

TALLOW—Has been in moderate demand at about former prices; sales, 102,000 lbs. common to choice at 9⅛c.@9⅝c., mainly at 9⅜c.@9⅝c. for prime samples. Of Stearine, 43,000 lbs. were sold at 9⅜c.@10c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quoted up to 95½c.@96c. ₩ gallon, on a light offering and moderate inquiry; 40 bbls. were reported sold, price to be determined next Wednesday.

WOOL—The movements in this line in November, Messrs. KITCHING BROTHERS notice thus: The anticipated improvement in the demand for Wools in the month of November did not occur until within the last two weeks, previous to that the inquiry had been quite moderate. Fleece Wools have been firm throughout the month with a moderate demand, but a hardening tendency in prices. Stocks continue to diminish, while the supply of pulled Wools has somewhat increased and prices are a trifle easier. California Wools of the Fall clip are now arriving quite freely, but do not meet with a ready sale, unless at considerably reduced prices from what they have been held. Texas Wools arrive in moderate quantities, and find a ready market at full rates. Fine foreign Wools, Mestizas, Capes and Australian during the last week have been selling quite freely; prices had been depressed by the bear influences brought into play and increased stocks. The market is now much firmer, and holders of Capes and Mestizas are calculating upon higher rates, approximating nearer the value of domestic fleeces. Low foreign Wools for carpet manufacture, of which there are very light stocks and poor selections, have been only moderately inquired for; during the past week the demand has increased and prices have slightly advanced. Sheep-skins, both South American and Cape, met with a good demand and stocks were nearly closed out. The London auction sales of Colonial Wools, which commenced on the 23d ult., opened with an advance of 5 to 10 ₩ cent. At the Liverpool sales, commencing on the 21st ult., East India Wools sold at an advance of 10 ₩ cent. over the rates in September. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1868 were 28,213 bales, 13,499,159 lbs.; 1869, 46,196 bales, 20,710,391 lbs.; 1870, 28,304 bales, 13,624,849 lbs.; from Jan. 1 to Oct. 28, 1871, 70,374 bales, 34,695,205 lbs.; for month ending Nov. 25, 6,849 bales, 2,992,725 lbs.

FREIGHTS—In the line of berth Freights, there has been a firmer market on lighter offerings of room, with a pretty fair inquiry for accommodation, mostly for Cotton, Grain, Provisions and Resin. The chartering business has been limited. The bids for Petroleum vessels was not satisfactory to owners, and negotiations were making slow progress. For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been 2,100 bales Cotton at 5-16d.@⅜d. by Steam, and 7-32d.@9-32d. by sail, ₩ lb.; 22,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 7¼d., in bags; 15,500 bushels Corn, by steam, reported at equal to 7¼d. ₩ bushel; 3,200 tcs. Lard at 30s.@32s. 6d. by steam, and 25s. by sail; 2,800 boxes Cheese, by steam, at 35s.@40s.; 1,100 boxes Bacon, mostly by steam, at 32s. 6d.@35s. ₩ ton; 600 tcs. Beef, by steam, at 5s.@5s. 6d. ₩ tierce; and 500 bbls. Resin, by sail, at 3s. ₩ 280 lbs. For London, 7,800 bushels Corn, by sail, at 7¼d. ₩ bushel. For Glasgow, by steam, 200 tcs. Beef at 7s. ₩ tierce; 1,000 bbls. Resin at 3s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs.; 100 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d. ₩ ton. For Cork and orders, United Kingdom and the Continent, a British bark, 347 tons, with equal to 3,600 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms. For Antwerp, 450 boxes Bacon and 150 tcs. Lard at 35s. ₩ ton. For Bremen, 100 bbls. Lard-oil at 40s. ₩ ton; and some lots of Resin at 4s. 6d. ₩ 280 lbs. For Rotterdam, 150 tcs. Lard at 40s. ₩ ton. For Lisbon, a Portuguese bark, 302 tons, and brig, about 250 tons, reported loading with Petroleum, at Philadelphia, on owners' account. Two or three Petroleum negotiations were rumored closed, but not reliably. For Bernice, a British brig, 214 tons, with general cargo, from Baltimore, on private terms. For the Windward Islands and back, a brig, 418 tons, and a schooner, 160 tons, hence, on private terms.

SOUTHERN MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 3,596 bales; gross, 4,452 bales; exports, coastwise, 998 bales; sales, 7,500 bales; stock, 141,480 bales. FLOUR firmer; no Superfine here; Double Extra, $7 37½@$7 50; Treble Extra, $7 75. CORN—Market bare. BACON firm; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Sides, 8c. MOLASSES firmer; Fair, 31c.@39c.; Prime, 40c.@42c.; Choice, 43c.@45c. All other articles unchanged. Sterling EXCHANGE, 119⅛. Sight Drafts on New-York, ⅛ ₩ cent. discount. GOLD, 110⅛.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 2.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT advanced ½c.@1c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 42½@$1 43; No. 2 at $1 34. CORN held at 53c.; New Shelled at 50c. offered. OATS steady at 40c. Refined PETROLEUM active and firm; car lots at 21c.@21½c.; trade lots, 22c.@22½c. ₩ gallon. Crude dull, firm at $4 75@$4 80 ₩ bbl.

ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 2.—WHEAT dull; sales 4,000 bushels No. 2 Amber, in store, on private terms; 1 car Extra Diehl at $1 75. RYE neglected. CORN firm, with a fair demand; sales 10 cars new Western Mixed, to arrive, at 80c.; but little on the spot offering. OATS dull, but steady; sales 1 car No. 1 Western.

MOBILE, Dec. 2.—COTTON firm; Middling, 18c.; net receipts, 1,050 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 698 bales; coastwise, 1,219 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 22,744 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 2.—Spirits TURPENTINE firm at 60c. RESIN firm at $4 for strained. Crude TURPENTINE steady at $3 50 for Hard, $5 25 for Yellow Dip, $5 25 for Virgin. TAR steady at $3.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 2.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 2,330 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 33,166 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 2.—COTTON firm and in active demand; Middling, 18⅛c.; net receipts, 2,412 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 65,153 bales.

GALVESTON, Dec. 2.—COTTON dull; good Ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; net receipts, 566 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 30,213 bales.

AUGUSTA, Dec. 2.—COTTON quiet but steady; Middling, 17¼c.; receipts, 1,000 bales; sales, 900 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 2—1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅜ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 92⅞; 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 95; 10-40s, 90⅛.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 2—A. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds opened at 97¼ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Dec. 2—A. M.—Rentes opened 56c. 85.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 2—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.@10d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 9¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅞d.@10d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for export and speculation.

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GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—THE THREE GUARDSMEN—Mr. Frank Mayo.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—LE PONT DES SOUPIRS, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—OUR AMERICAN COUSIN—Mr. Sothern.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Characters by company.

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OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. G. L. Fox and Kiralfy Troupe.

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The Great Duty of the Hour.

Seldom has a session of Congress opened from which more was expected than from that assembled this morning. There have been vaster issues before the representatives of the people—but never were there so many which intimately affected the domestic welfare and happiness of the nation. The era of universal toleration for political corruption is, happily, passing away. For many years the people have submitted too quietly to the steady degradation of public life, and have been half inclined to think that this degradation was inevitable, and that they could apply no remedy to the disease. The result of the contest with Tammany has been of national and inestimable advantage, for it has once more given the people a signal proof that the moment they think proper to take the direction of affairs into their own hands, they can redress any abuses which active politicians are the means of introducing into government. The overthrow of Tammany is therefore an event of the highest historical importance, and twenty years hence it will be regarded with even greater interest and curiosity than at the present moment. It may be necessary to trace back the reform of all departments of the public service to that single incident.

The time has undoubtedly arrived when Congress must seriously apply itself to the work of purifying the civil service, and by that means do away with one of the most fruitful and pernicious sources of corruption which has ever been allowed to grow up in a free country. This is not a task to be put off until "a more convenient season." It can never be undertaken under more favorable circumstances than at present. The people are utterly weary of seeing every office disposed of at the bidding of politicians who distribute offices with a sole view to their own personal interests. Whether a man is really qualified to fill the post for which he intrigues no one has thought of inquiring. The only question which entered into the transaction was, "Did he help to elect Senator This, or Congressman That, and is he likely to be useful at some future election?" As for the people, they were not thought worthy of a moment's consideration. They paid the taxes by which the machinery of government was kept in motion, and beyond that no one cared anything about them. Hence it has arisen that our postal service—to take only one example—is the worst in the world. Every department is clogged with incompetent persons. The public work is done in at once the most expensive and the most inefficent manner. Any private firm which managed its business on such a system would be ruined in three months, no matter how large were its resources. The people have put up with their wrongs as patiently as the Mussulman who ascribes everything to "Khismut," and thinks it useless to struggle against fate. But this sense of hopelessness has passed away. The fall of Tammany—not accomplished by "politicians," but by the people for themselves—is one of the most impressive lessons which have ever been delivered, and it will be fraught with momentous consequences to the whole country.

There are many financial questions to which Congress will have to address itself, but none of them are more important than this thoroughgoing war against corruption wherever it may be found. It would ill become us, after all we have said against the corruptions of Tammany, to defend the same practices in others—and we do not propose to be so unmindful of the obligations which rest upon us. The majority in Congress is Republican, and upon the Republican Party would fall the odium of a failure to reach the abuses which have grown up in the national departments. We hope that our own party will be held to a very strict account by the people for the use it makes of its present opportunities. We only say, do not condemn it beforehand. Let it have a fair chance. This will be the "long session," and there will be plenty of time to deal with the subject we have indicated in a manner which will be forever memorable. The Republican Party can do as much to gain the esteem and confidence of the people by attacking corruption in public life, as it did by abolishing slavery and saving the Union. Any able man in Congress who will take the lead in the work may, without difficulty, secure a great and enduring reputation. If, on the other hand, Congress should permit its time to be frittered away in endless talk about trifles, in everlasting personal squabbles, or in microscopic examination of small questions to the exclusion of great ones—then the Republican Party will have read its own death warrant. There will be many attempts to get up controversies about Gen. GRANT, but the representatives of the people should leave Gen. GRANT to be dealt with by their principals at the proper time. All the combinations now being formed will shrivel up and disappear if Gen. GRANT identifies himself, in a positive and marked manner, with the great cause which the people have at heart. The politicians think they are everybody, but this is a world in which they are often aroused by rude shocks to the consciousness that there is nothing much in them after all. The least thoughtful member of Congress might well be seriously impressed at the present time with the gravity of the duties which lie before him.

Opening the Ball.

Senator SUMNER, of Massachusetts, will introduce at the beginning of the present session of Congress—probably today—a bill to amend the Constitution of the United States so as to limit all future occupants of the Presidential chair to one term. This is to be the opening of the programme, now nearly perfected, by which the "disaffected Republicans," or "soreheads," hope to defeat the re-election of Gen. GRANT. It is intended as a sort of signal gun, or bugle blast, to summon the scattered forces into line of battle, and at the same time to call out some expression of the sentiment of the country in reference to this cardinal point in the proposed platform of the opposition in the coming campaign. Should it meet with a favorable response, it is conjectured that the battle will already be half won; for a general indorsement, by the people, of the one term principle would dispose of Gen. GRANT at the outset. But should the reverberations of Mr. SUMNER'S opening gun fail to arouse the country, or find only a feeble echo in the hearts of the people, then it is to be followed up by a grand fusillade along the entire line, from SUMNER'S or WENDELL PHILLIPS' study in Boston, to CARL SCHURZ'S or GRATZ BROWN'S lager-beer garden in St. Louis. Every kind and description of small-arm is to be brought to bear against Gen. GRANT, from the latest pattern of patent breech-loaders down to squirt-guns and Chinese stink-pots. He is to be assailed for everything he has done, and for everything he has failed to do. Any man who has been disappointed in getting an office at his hands is to be commissioned as a privateer to prey upon the characters and habits of the whole family of GRANTS, and to throw mud *ad libitum*. The leaders in the crusade, who feel above the work assigned to their followers, are to ring the changes on San Domingo and Cuba, or what is, and what might have been, if only they, or some one of their set, had been at the helm. Even the Alabama Treaty is to be overhauled and criticised, in order, if possible, to make a point against the President in connection therewith, and to win the support of our Irish fellow-citizens. Efforts are also to be made to entice the Labor Reform element into the ranks of the crusaders, and, to this end, a demonstration will shortly be made in Washington by the leaders of the movement. One of the most active workers in arranging the Anti-Grant programme has lately returned from Paris, where he has become enamored with the Commune and the "International Society," and hopes to engraft those French inventions upon the Labor Reform Party of America.

The coming session of Congress is to afford the opportunity, and Washington is to be the head-quarters, for perfecting the plans of this Anti-Grant movement, and carrying out the details of the programme. Among the prominent Senators enlisted in it are SUMNER, SCHURZ, TRUMBULL and FENTON, while outside of Congress the leading captains are GRATZ BROWN, TOM SCOTT, WENDELL PHILLIPS, GEORGE WILKES, and others of more or less note. Mr. GREELEY, we are informed, is not to be admitted into the ranks of the captains, but will be permitted to do service as a guerrilla, scout, sharp-shooter, spy, or whatever may be found best suited to his capacity in the shifting exigencies of the campaign. The leaders were afraid to give him a captain's commission, because, as they said, he was "erratic, crotchety, and unreliable." The part that the "unterrified Democracy" are to be allowed to take in the great Anti-Grant crusade has been the subject of long and anxious deliberation, and remains still undetermined. The "soreheads" would like their aid, but they fear the odium of an open alliance with them. The smell of treason still lingers in their garments, and exhales a fatal miasma wherever they go. If they will only stick to the "passive policy," so that they can fight in the ranks of the soreheads without being recognized by the enemy, they will be hailed as a valuable acquisition; but they must not put on any airs after the fight is over, nor lay claim to any of the booty. In a certain contingency—which is rather remote to be sure—they will not be wanted, or accepted, on any condition.

The leaders of the "sorehead" conspiracy hope—and all their energies are to be directed to this end—to carry their point against GRANT in the regular Nominating Convention of the Republican Party. Between now and next May, or June, the whole crusade will be directed to the object of controlling the Convention and packing it with anti-Grant men. Should they be successful in this, they will have no need of the "unwashed Democracy," for they can fight the battle within the ranks of their own party. But should they fail, as they doubtless will if the people are fairly represented in the Convention, they will then be prepared to accept recruits from any and all sources, irrespective of past party predilections. So that we would advise the Democracy to hold themselves in readiness to do battle with the "soreheads" in case they are wanted. It is rather a humiliating position, to be sure, for the great Democratic Party to occupy during the long months intervening between now and the holding of the Republican Convention. But it is the best position they can find under the circumstances.

Why Not Enforce the Law?

The tenacity with which the survivors of the Ring cling to place and power, and the impunity with which they are allowed to do so, are simply scandalous. These men stand condemned by public opinion in every way that such condemnation can be expressed. Not the most servile paper dares openly and directly to sustain them. All honest papers have long since declared them fit for State prison. Their abuse of their office was the issue in the last election, and the popular verdict was overwhelmingly against them. Yet what is the state of affairs today? HALL retains his place unblushingly, with nothing but public detestation to indicate that he is unworthy of the trust. TWEED is still in office, wielding the unprecedented powers placed in his hands by his own procurement within the last two years. SWEENY is allowed to quietly step aside, with an affectation of innocence. WOODWARD, the go-between in the most notorious plundering, is luxuriating in his "villa," in Connecticut. GARVEY and INGERSOLL are still at large; CONNOLLY is in jail, no thanks to the energy of the officers of the law. And the whole gang are busy getting rid of their property and their Americus Club badges, feeling as safe from the clutches of the law as if a breach of trust, a misdemeanor, fraud or conspiracy were unknown to our statutes and unpunishable by our Courts. All this is a public scandal. While the thieves were hiding behind legal forms, and before the unanimous condemnation passed upon them by all decent men at the polls, it was bad enough. Now it is a great deal worse. The rascals are not only defying the people; they are doing so with the connivance of the officers of the law. The complexion of City affairs would be completely changed if we had a District-Attorney who would do his duty, and of whom it was known that he would do it. The law is, it is true, wanting in sufficient penalties for the peculiar offenses of which the Ring men have been guilty. But it would, nevertheless, send them to the Penitentiary, if the prosecuting officer did his part to bring them to justice. We remind Gov. HOFFMAN again of his power in this matter. Every day that the present situation continues the Democratic officials become more clearly responsible for it. This is not a local matter. The remedy to which the people are entitled against the swindlers who defy them, is legal prosecution. This it is in Gov. HOFFMAN'S power to compel, and without his aid the community is powerless for the moment to rid itself of the humiliation and the injury inflicted on it.

Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. DOUGLASS, relates principally to the taxes upon tobacco, and the method of collecting them. Mr. DOUGLASS concurs in what we believe is the opinion of the principal manufacturers, and of nearly all the officials engaged in collecting the tax, that it would be better to substitute for the present taxes on various classes of manufactured tobacco one uniform tax. In case Congress should be willing to legislate with reference to a considerable reduction of the revenue from the Internal Department, the Commissioner deems a tax of twenty-four cents a pound sufficient. If, however, the Internal Revenue duties are expected to make up the deficit caused by the expiration of the income tax during the present fiscal year, and from exemptions, thirty-two cents a pound would, in his opinion, be required. There is no doubt that the recommendation of the Commissioner is a sound one, and that, both on account of greater economy in collection and greater safety against fraud, the consolidated tax would be a decided gain.

The other recommendations of the Commissioner's report are of minor importance. They include one for the abolition of the clumsy and long-since condemned system of "bonded warehouses" for tobacco. This contrivance was borrowed from the Customs Department. It was originally applied to liquors as well as tobacco, but has been productive of great loss, and afforded almost unlimited opportunity for fraud. The bonded warehouses were the field in which several of Mr. JOHNSON'S most adroit collectors reaped their fortunes. It is to be hoped that Congress will consider Commissioner DOUGLASS' recommendation favorably.

The Skating Season.

One of the swift vicissitudes of our fitful climate has brought us almost in a twinkling from the Arcadian mildness of the Indian Summer into the full severity of Winter. Only a day or two ago it was too warm for an overcoat, and the owners and purveyors of furs were alike in despair. But now, with a single veering of the weather, the mercury is dropping toward the single figures, and everybody is going about muffled to the chin, and street-cars will shortly display to many eager young eyes the welcome flag which indicates that there is skating at the Park. To very many other eyes, indeed, it is anything but a flag of welcome. It means that now, to the familiar miseries of poverty and hunger, will be superadded the additional suffering of cold. If, as is generally prognosticated, the present Winter is to be one of unusual severity, its early arrival will bring pain and apprehension to many fireless hearths. The suddenness of the visitation, too, will find the poor unprepared. We trust that the many charitable organizations in the City will this year be found exceptionally efficient and active.

But while we sympathize with, and, so far as possible, try to relieve the unhappiness which the Winter only intensifies, we may also sympathize with the rejoicings of those more fortunate ones to whom each change of the seasons brings only variety of pleasure. Within proper bounds there is no exercise more healthful or enjoyable than skating. Its increasing popularity from year to year with young New-York is one of the most cheering signs for our physical future. Something, to be sure, of this growing favor must be attributed to the admirable facilities offered for the sport at Central Park, where safety is combined with freedom in an uncommon degree. But it must also be conceded that the general impulse toward all athletic exercises, of late years visible among our young people of both sexes, has added largely to the number of skaters. For a lady with youth and strength to enjoy without injury its keen exhilaration, there is no sport more fascinating; there is certainly none wherein, once mastered, she appears to greater advantage. Not even in the smooth undulations of the waltz does a pretty woman become so attractive and graceful an object as on skates. And a field of skaters presents one of the brightest and most pleasing pictures that can be imagined, especially when the performers take care, as they should, to deck themselves with gay colors. Warm browns and bright crimsons and scarlets not only add picturesqueness to the general effect, but they increase, even unconsciously to its participants, the pleasure of the sport. A certain smartness of costume is one of the pardonable coquetries of the ice.

But though the exercise is invigorating and commendable in itself, it sometimes becomes hurtful from injudicious accessories. Indulged in to excess, we need hardly say, it inevitably injures. But that is a fault which we hope our young readers will have too much discretion to commit. The use of straps in binding the skate to the foot, which formerly by impeding the circulation produced much suffering, is now we believe in a great degree dispensed with. Skates are now made to fasten on the shoe with screws, and ladies may even find in the shops the daintiest little fur-tipped *bottines*, fitted with runners on the soles. The greatest and most insidious danger connected with skating arises from after imprudence. Glowing with exercise, too many rush from the cold, pure air into the hot, enervating atmosphere of the waiting-room, and thence again to the crowded, cold, but equally enervating cars. Next day comes a cough or catarrh. A brisk walk for at least a portion of the way home should in all cases be resorted to, to restore the system to its usual tone. With these and such other obvious precautions as common sense and experience will suggest, we commend this hearty and wholesome pastime to all who can enjoy it.

Reforms Demanded by the Commercial Interest.

We are glad to learn from the *Shipping List and Price Current*—the leading business organ of the merchants and ship-owners of this City—that a combined movement is about to be set on foot among those immediately interested in the commerce of the port, to bring about the long-needed reforms in the laws relating to Port-wardens, Harbor-masters and Quarantine officials. Next to framing a proper charter for this City, and correcting the abuses of our Municipal Government, these reforms will demand the earliest attention of the coming Legislature. The extortions that have been practiced during the last two years by these port officials are a part and parcel of the systematized robbery of the Tammany Ring, and they should be made to cease with the breaking up of that organization. In order to put a stop to them, however, it will be necessary, as the *Shipping List* suggests, "to secure a revision of enactments which are so loosely framed as to give unscrupulous and rapacious officers opportunity to prey at will upon their victims, the merchants and ship-owners, which can only be done by such a vigorous expression of public opinion as no Legislature will take the responsibility of setting at defiance." The "Ship-owners' Association," we are told, is already perfecting plans for relief from the extortions to which the merchants have been subject, and the *Shipping List* calls upon all representative commercial bodies to co-operate with them in bringing about a reform. Among the reforms urged are "a change in the Port laws, whereby the Health Officer shall receive a stated salary, instead of fees, to the end that all jobs will be beyond his reach; the doing away with all Harbor-masters, and turning over the business of providing berths for vessels to parties under the jurisdiction of the Dock Commissioners or the Pilot Commissioners, at a stated salary; and finally, the abrogation of the compulsory clause of the Pilot laws."

These reforms would necessitate a radical change in the existing statutes in reference to these officials, and will doubtless meet with strenuous opposition from the present incumbents, as well as from those who hope to fill their places; but no private interests, and least of all such interests as depend upon political patronage, should be allowed to stand in the way of a reform which is imperatively demanded by our merchants and ship-owners, and which has been shown to be necessary for the protection of the commerce of the port. It may be questionable whether it would be wise policy to put the appointment of Harbor-masters in the hands of the Dock Commission, or of any other body connected with, and forming part of, the Municipal Government; but there can be no doubt that their appointment should be taken out of the hands of the Governor and Senate, and placed with some responsible authority that would exercise a more immediate supervision over their conduct than is now exercised by the Governor. The President of the Chamber of Commerce has been suggested as a suitable person to exercise the appointing power; but at all events it should be vested in some man, or body of men, directly interested in the commerce of the City, and responsible to merchants and ship-owners for the good conduct of the officials appointed. They should be subject to immediate removal for misconduct or malfeasance, and should either receive a fixed salary for their services, or be limited to specific and clearly-defined fees.

A more rapacious set of port officials than those now in office probably never had the power of fleecing our merchants and preying upon our commerce; and it is a cause of congratulation that their terms expire on the 1st of January next. And yet, unless a change is made in the manner of their appointment, it may be found difficult to get rid of them. With a Democratic Governor and a Republican Senate—the one to appoint and the other to confirm—there will be the same dead-lock that there was in 1869, when Health Officer SWINBURNE, who was satisfactory to neither side, was allowed to hold over. Unless some bargain or compromise can be cooked up between the Governor and Senate for an equal division of the spoils, the chances are, under the present mode of appointment, that the old officials will hold over another year. Such a calamity could only be avoided by a radical change in the whole system, which should take the appointing power out of the hands of the Governor. If the power should be given to the Senate, independently of the Governor, it would be denounced as partisan legislation, and the Democrats would retaliate at the first opportunity. The only safe course will be to make such changes in the law as will remove, if possible, the appointment of all the quarantine and port officials out of the field of politics, and put it in the hands of some non-partisan body representing the merchants of the City, who are only interested in having the duties honestly and faithfully discharged.

MINOR TOPICS.

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, in reply to our invitation to indicate the specific offences which induce it to liken Gen. GRANT to W. M. TWEED, publishes a long indictment against the President. We shall not answer the *Eagle* this morning, for this reason, that we desire to meet every point it advances in an open and unreserved manner. We cannot do that without inquiring particularly into the *Eagle's* charges, many of which we have regarded as mere matters of rumor, or as the usual crop of slanders which spring up in every public man's path. At any rate, this is a very good time to discuss the charges in question, especially as the *Eagle* puts them forward with more ability and clearness than any Democratic journal within a thousand miles of New-York. In a day or two, then, we will say what has been the result of subjecting the charges in question to the test of fair investigation.

The special message which we publish this morning, in reference to the condition of the Prince of WALES, comes from a source which entitles it to be received as something more trustworthy than the floating gossip of London. The news was obtained direct from Sandringham. Considering the possible decline in foreign stocks, and the movements in gold here which the death of the Prince would occasion, it seemed worth while to get certain information on the subject. It will be seen that the Prince was making satisfactory progress yesterday, but with such a foe as typhus at work, it is impossible to say that his life is no longer in any danger. The present indications, however, are very favorable.

It seems that the Administration has not been sending fiery letters to the Spanish Minister, in spite of the warlike rumors to that effect. It has simply expressed to our Consul-General, in Cuba, a determination to protect our citizens against any ill-usage that may be attempted. As there are nine cruisers and one monitor iron-clad, mounting in all seventy guns, within reach of Cuba, our Democratic friends who have been so afraid that the Administration would be found napping, if there were need to use force there, may pluck up a little courage.

The report of the Secretary of War exhibits an efficient and at the same time an economical administration of his Department. The army has been reduced to thirty thousand men, and there is a falling off in the expenses of the Department of nearly eighteen millions of dollars during the fiscal year; four millions were expended in river and harbor improvements. In the estimates of the Department for the ensuing year is included three millions for reimbursing States for expenses incurred during the war. The reduction of the pay of soldiers from $16 to $13 per month has been found to increase the number of deserters, and the Secretary recommends the British treatment of deserters by imprisonment—the pay of the deserter going to support the prison. The protection of loyal citizens in the late rebellious States from Kuklux violence requires the services of about one-sixth of the entire army, and the Secretary of War adds his testimony to that of so many others, that the presence of United States soldiers is the only protection that thousands of law-abiding people have in the South from outrages.

There is no half-way work about the "passivism" of the St. Louis *Republican*. It desires that the Democracy should declare, in full National Convention, that the party will withdraw from the Presidential contest with no "basis for reorganization," no "announcement of principles," nothing but a "simple platform of opposition to GRANT." It must be, on the whole, rather flattering to the President that a great party such as the Democracy unquestionably showed itself when he last triumphed over it, now exhibits signs of abandoning all its principles to contend under borrowed leaders against his re-election. To be sure, the compliment would be greater if the party had more valuable principles to surrender.

Some clever person on the Washington *Patriot* has found that the "disastrous incremation of the Lake City"—by which he means the burning of Chicago, was "a burnt offering on the altar of Protection, a hideous sacrifice of property, blood and treasure to propitiate the grim and insatiate Moloch of Pennsylvania monopoly." The simple cause of this tremendous rhetoric is that imported slate from Canada could have been used to roof the buildings of Chicago more cheaply than shingles or composition of tar and pebbles, had not foreign slate been taxed to protect Pennsylvania quarries. But why should we not tax slate for Chicago roofs when we tax the cloth on our backs, the iron in our houses, and every tool that any mechanic in our employ can possibly use?

The Pastorate of Christ Church—Addresses by Bishop Potter and Rev. Mr. Denham.

The recent misunderstanding which occurred between the parishioners of Christ's Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, and their pastor, resulting in the severance of that gentleman's connection with the church, and the announcement that Bishop POTTER would officiate there in person yesterday morning, gave rise to the expectation that some allusion would be made to the subject in the pulpit discourse, and attracted a very large congregation. Services were commenced precisely at 10½ o'clock by the Bishop, assisted by Rev. Mr. PRATT, of Staten Island, and Mr. DENHAM, assistant curate. There was no regular sermon delivered on the occasion, but the Pastoral Letter from the House of Bishops was read.

Rev. Mr. DENHAM then said: "Since some misapprehension has arisen in the minds of some portion of the congregation, occasioned by the recent changes which have taken place, in regard to the future of this parish, the parochial authorities deem it their duty briefly to state that no change is contemplated in the manner of conducting the services of the Church, its music, or its present parochial organization, and further, that when selecting a rector, they will seek one who will stand firmly on the fundamental principles taught by our Book of Common Prayer, and who is actuated by that broad constitution for which our Church was so eminent, and which was so forcibly illustrated in the recent session of the great Council of our Church. Remember us, therefore, my brethren, in your prayers, so that God may guide us by His heavenly grace in this responsible and important task."

Bishop POTTER also delivered a short address on the subject, asserting that the ministration of that Church would not be conducted to any extreme in any direction, but that it shall be governed entirely and exclusively in the true spirit of the Church, in its plain and literal sense. The spirit that characterized its administration in the past, and which was the source of its success would be confirmed, and all might rest assured the Christian feeling of humility and meekness would continue in it. The late change in the Church gave rise to much comment, not entirely favorable to religion in general. It was, unhappily, the fact that the slightest eccentricity in the matter of service in a single church created much popular emotion, and in considering the manner the public mind altogether seemed to ignore the many thousand churches throughout the country that worked silently and well. Their pastor had recently retired from the Church; he hoped his successor would be a learned man, a Gospel man, an earnest man, and a good pastor, who would give a considerable portion of his time to ministrations in private families, and whose religion would be based upon the Book of Common Prayer. He exhorted the congregation by their individual efforts to unite with him in the interest of the Church.

The services were concluded with Holy Communion.

The evening services were conducted by Right Rev. Bishop KIP, of California, and Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, the latter preaching the sermon. As in the morning, there were present an unusual number of strangers. No allusion was made to the pastorate.

John M. Binckley vs. Edward A. Rollins.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 3.—The case of JOHN M. BINCKLEY, formerly Solicitor of Internal Revenue, against EDWARD A. ROLLINS, Ex-Commissioner of Internal Revenue, to recover $59,000 damages, in the United States District Court, Judge GILES presiding, was given to the jury on Saturday afternoon, after the conclusion of the argument by counsel, with instructions to bring in a sealed verdict. The jury not having agreed on a verdict at the hour of the adjournment of the Court, the finding will be rendered to-morrow morning. This suit was first instituted in the Baltimore City Court in November, 1869, and on application of defendant, in December, 1869, was removed, under an act of Congress, to the United States Circuit Court for trial. The cause of the action is, as stated in plaintiff's declaration, that defendant addressed a letter to the President of the United States, to cause his removal from the office of Solicitor, and otherwise intending to injure and defame him.

Death by Drowning.

Saturday evening, at 10½ o'clock, a young man named BAKER, nineteen years of age, residing in Meserole-street, Williamsburg, and the sole support of a widowed mother, met his death at the Roosevelt-street Ferry, (New-York side,) under the following circumstances: In company with two companions he came through the ferry gate as the boat was just starting, and they ran to catch the boat. His companions succeeded. The bridgeman attempted to stop young BAKER, who was the last of the three, but the momentum was so great that both were precipitated into the water. The bridgeman was rescued, but BAKER immediately sank, and it is supposed he must have struck some projecting timber in falling. Men have been engaged since 5 o'clock yesterday morning endeavoring to recover the body, but up to a late hour last evening had not succeeded.

WORN AND IMPERFECT COINS.

Their Rejection by Custom-House Officials—Correspondence between a New-Orleans Firm, the United States Assistant Treasurer, and Secretary Boutwell.

The New-Orleans *Times* publishes the following correspondence between Messrs. TOWNSEND, LYMAN & Co., bankers and brokers of that city, and Mr. CHAS. CLINTON, United States Assistant Treasurer, relative to the rejection by Custom-house officers of slightly worn and imperfect United States coin:

NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 4, 1871.

Chas. Clinton, Esq., Assistant Treasurer United States, New-Orleans:

DEAR SIR: In our sales of coin recently, we have experienced great annoyance by the return to us, from buyers, of slightly worn coins, which, we are informed by the Custom-house officers, are rejected by them because of recent orders from you. Coins slightly discolored, or covered more or less with rust, are rejected both by our banks and the Custom-house for similar reasons. For so long a time these coins have been interchanged without trouble, that a new order of things calls for some explanation from your office, in order to satisfy the business community. Coins punctured, shaved, or otherwise *mutilated*, have been for years commonly rejected, but those to which we refer are pieces which, through ordinary wear and tear—natural attrition—have slightly lost in weight. The rusty and discolored coins, we understand, are rejected simply because they are such, without any claim to loss in weight or value. More recently, we have had several coins returned to us perfect in appearance, evidently little used since being issued, but still claimed to be "short." These we have examined carefully, and are convinced that, if the weight is wrong, as it appears to be, the mint which issued the coin is at fault. In such a case, where the coin bears no evidence of having been tampered with, and is not worn, can the Treasury Department properly disown its own child? Again, where apparently no provision is made for retirement of worn or discolored coins, or rather no effort made by the General Government to retire such upon first appearance of wear, ought the General Government, through its Treasury officers, to refuse them for duties from the people, who are holders upon the faith of the Government stamp, and who may, six months ago, have received them in the same condition from the Government itself? Please throw some light upon this matter, and answer, for us, the many complaints made daily at our counter, and oblige,

Very respectfully your obedient servants,
TOWNSEND, LYMAN & CO.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 15, 1871.

Messrs. Townsend, Lyman & Co., New-Orleans, La.:

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter of the 4th inst., in relation to recent rejections of light, rusty and discolored coin by the Customs officers of this port, for the alleged reason that this office declines to receive such coin from them. As it has been for years, and still is the acknowledged custom of the community to reject coin which has been mutilated, either by punching, soldering, filing or sweating, your reference to such coin will need no reply from me. In regard to genuine coins which have become light through ordinary wear in handling, I would state that this office does not reject for "slight" loss, as you seem to believe, unless the loss of from one to three per cent. on the face value of the coin is considered slight. Pieces which bear no evidence of having been tampered with, and do not show a loss in weight of more than one per cent., are received as current, and this standard will exclude but very few coins which have not been reduced by some unlawful means, such as turning, filing or sweating. The appearance of coin after having been submitted to the sweating process, being so very similar to that of legitimately worn coin, it becomes necessary to exclude such coin when it shall fall below a certain standard, therefore the weight test becomes an important one in determining the value of all coin. As the law does not define how much a coin may lose in weight and still be a legal tender for the value expressed upon its face—which from the nature of the case is a very difficult problem to solve, inasmuch as any specified allowance might, and probably would stimulate unlawful practices in the debasement of new and full weight coin—and as each Treasury office is in a measure responsible for its own transactions, the above limit has been fixed as at once the most just and equitable of any that can be established between the Government, its agent, and those who hold its issues of coin. In relation to discolored and rusty coins, I would say there can be no question as to the propriety and justice of rejecting them as unmerchantable, thus placing the expense of cleaning them and of any loss incident thereto, upon those who have been the cause of such defacement. For instance, if for the sake of safety, United States coin is buried and thereby becomes discolored by rust or corrosion, or, if for the sake of debasement, experiment, or other reason, it is exposed to the action of acids and thereby its appearance is changed, I see no reason why the Government should at its own expense clean such coin. I cannot coincide with your suggestion that some coins found to be considerable light, although apparently not much worn, were issued by the mint in that condition, and I think you have but to acquaint yourselves with the many effective means there used to detect even the slightest variation in the weight of any single piece or box of pieces, to dispel any such impression you may now have. By law, an allowance of one-half grain (about two cents) is made for variation in the issue of double eagles and eagles, and of one-quarter grain in the issue of half eagles, quarter eagles, three and one dollar pieces, and I venture the assertion that never will a greater deviation from the standard weight be found in a new coin. Trusting it will appear to you that this office has and will, as far as it consistently can, adopt such measures as shall best serve the interests of the Government and this community, and at the same time protect itself. I remain, very respectfully,

CHARLES CLINTON,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 21, 1871.

SIR: Yours of the 15th inst., in reply to that of Messrs. TOWNSEND, LYMAN & CO., on the subject of the rejection, by you, of counterfeit, light and defaced gold coin, is approved. With regard to counterfeit and such of the light and defaced coin as owes its diminution or defacement to filing, sweating, or any other illegal practice, you correctly state that there can be no question as to the right or propriety of the Government to refuse to receive it. As to such of the light and defaced coin, however, as owes its diminution or defacement to natural wear during the process of prolonged circulation, the question very properly arises whether or not the Government is bound by any principle of law or justice to redeem it, regardless of the extent of abrasion or diminution. It is the practice, and, as far as I know, has always been, of the United States Assistant Treasurer at New-York City, through whose office the bulk of our coinage passes, to reject no coin, however light, if the diminution is the result of natural wear and use; in some of the other independent Treasury offices a different practice has obtained, but no general rule on the subject has as yet been adopted, and the preponderance of the evidence as to past practice seems to be in favor of that in vogue in the New-York office. Of late, however, so much light coin has made its appearance and been presented to our independent Treasury officers, and the loss resulting from its recoinage has been so great, while the practice of sweating and that of filing and rereeding the periphery, have been reduced to such a science as to almost defy detection, that a different and general rule seems to be demanded, both for the purpose of purifying our coin circulation and for the protection of the Government.

An investigation of the mint laws of almost all the principal powers of Europe will demonstrate that they have by law fixed a limit, beyond which no allowance is made for natural abrasion, and I cannot doubt that among some at least of these powers the subject was fully considered with a view to the justice of the limit prescribed, both as to the Government and the private citizen. Moreover, I believe Congress would long since have made a similar provision, if the subject had been properly brought before it. This I propose to do at its coming session. The intimation on the part of Messrs. TOWNSEND, LYMAN & CO., that some of the coins in question must have been light at the time of their coinage, or that the mint at which they were coined is responsible for their light weight, is untenable, as the law provides ample and sufficient safe-guards for the speedy detection and punishment of the coining and issuing by officers of the Mint or any of its branches of any light pieces. Supposing, then, that all the United States coinage is originally of standard weight, may not the Department, with equal propriety, prescribe regulations for its reception and redemption, as it now does for the reception and redemption of its currency. It has long since been a rule to deduct a proportionate amount from badly mutilated notes, and who questions either the propriety or the right? These regulations are necessary, both for the maintenance of a clean and proper circulating medium and the protection of the Government against fraud and imposition. Were the Department to redeem all notes, no matter how badly mutilated, it will readily be seen what an opportunity such a practice would open for designing persons to destroy whole notes and present them in fractional parts. So, also, if the Government will receive and redeem at their full value, coins, no matter how light, even on account of natural wear, it would open a way for great deception and fraud by the sweating, and filing, and rereeding processes, which, as already stated, often defy detection. The rejection of light coins may for a time, and, in certain instances, operate harshly and seemingly unjust, but a regular and general compliance with such a regulation, would purify our coin circulation, and put it in the condition in which it ought to be. If the several Assistant Treasurers and United States depositories no longer receive light coin, their sales will not contain any, and inasmuch as the mint and its branches are not permitted to issue any, all light pieces will soon find their way to the mint for recoinage. Of course, for the present, and until a proper legal limit shall be established, you should be guided in your rejections of light coin with a view to the general public interests. Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary.

MRS. WHARTON'S CASE.

Her Trial to Commence at Annapolis Today.

Removal of the Prisoner from Baltimore—Her Condition—History of the Case—Probable Line of Defense.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

This morning, Mrs. HENRY W. WHARTON, who is to be tried at the Circuit Court at Annapolis on Monday next, for the alleged poisoning of Gen. W. SCOTT KETCHUM, was removed from the Baltimore jail and taken to the State Capital in charge of the Deputy Sheriffs. She was accompanied by her daughter NELLIE, her faithful companion during the four weary months that she has been within our prison walls, since she was arrested on the 10th of July. This most extraordinary criminal case has attracted so much attention throughout the country, and excited fashionable circles in the Monumental City that the present time calls for an outline of the leading facts in the case.

THE FIRST SUSPICIONS.

In the second week of July last, strange rumors began to circulate in this city. It was whispered about that a lady high in social rank had brought home to her the dreadful crime of poisoning several of her guests, and that monetary matters were at the bottom of the affair. The reports crystalized into shape, and became definite when on the morning of July 12, the daily papers announced that Mrs. ELLEN G. WHARTON, the widow of the late Major H. W. WHARTON, Assistant Pay-master of the United States Army, had been arrested by the Police authorities on the charges of causing the death, by poison, of Gen. W. SCOTT KETCHUM, a retired officer of the Quartermaster's Department of the Army, and of attempting to poison Mr. EUGENE VAN NESS, a clerk in the banking-house of ALEXANDER BROWN & SONS, and who had acted as her financial agent since the death of her husband. On the succeeding Saturday the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court investigated the accusations, and the facts shown by the testimony before them developed the following circumstantial chain of evidence:

THE POISONING OF GEN. KETCHUM.

Gen. KETCHUM left his home in Washington on the evening of Saturday, June 24, and came to Baltimore, for the purpose of paying a visit to Mrs. WHARTON, at her home, No. 263 North Eutaw-street. Early in the war he and Major WHARTON had served together in the Sixth Regiment United States Infantry, and had contracted a close friendship, which was afterward extended to very intimate relations between their families. Gen. KETCHUM had loaned $2,600 to Mrs. WHARTON, for which he held her note, and it was his purpose in visiting her (as he mentioned to several friends before leaving Washington) to collect the money, as the lady and her daughter NELLIE, who is her only surviving child, had made all arrangements for departure to Europe in the following week. That note can nowhere be found among his papers, and the supposition is that Mrs. WHARTON took it from his dead body. Shortly after entering her house he was taken very ill, and died there on the following Wednesday. Dr. P. C. WILLIAMS, who attended upon him, suspected poison from the peculiar symptoms of the case, and immediately confided his suspicions to the Marshal of Police. A close though secret watch was kept upon Mrs. WHARTON, and, unsuspected by her, the detective force looked after her every movement and action. At the suggestion of Dr. WILLIAMS, and with the approval of Pay-master-General BRICE, Gen. KETCHUM's brother-in-law, the latter's remains were disinterred, and twenty grains of tartar-emetic were discovered in his stomach by the chemical analysis which was made. Here was the first link of evidence, and the next was the ascertaining of the fact that the dead man had partaken of food in Mrs. WHARTON's house.

THE MISSING NOTE.

Two days after the death of Gen. KETCHUM Mrs. WHARTON went to Washington, and calling upon his son, CHARLES A. KETCHUM, she demanded the payment of $4,000 in Government bonds, which she said she had entrusted to the care of Gen. KETCHUM, and now desired to have returned, as she was about to make her European trip. Young KETCHUM, exceedingly surprised by such a statement, said he knew nothing of any such bonds, and referred her to Gen. BRICE. She made the same demand upon him, and he informed her that if she was depending on any claim against the KETCHUM estate to take her to Europe, she might as well abandon the trip at once. He then called her attention to the fact that Gen. KETCHUM's books showed her to be indebted to him in the sum of $2,600. She turned pale, hesitated, stammered, and finally said she had paid that debt on the 27th of January last. When asked for the note, she said that when Gen. KETCHUM returned it to her she destroyed it. An examination of his books showed that on Jan. 25 she had paid a half year's interest on the money. This disproval of her previous statement gave heightened color to the suspicions against her, particularly as it was known that Gen. KETCHUM kept his books with all the nicety of the red-tape transactions of the Army Bureau. On June 15 last, only ten days before he died, he had charged her in his accounts with another six months' interest.

DIRECTING THE INVESTIGATION.

Up to this time the growing suspicions that Gen. KETCHUM had been poisoned at Mrs. WHARTON's house had not been directed at her, but at an humble domestic in her family; not because there was the least circumstance that would implicate the colored woman, but because of the absence of any motive which would induce Mrs. WHARTON to the commission of the crime, and the general shrinking from placing such an imputation at the door of a lady who had borne so high a reputation, and had received personal favors from the deceased. It having been settled beyond peradventure that Gen. KETCHUM had died by the administration of tartar-emetic, and that the motive for causing his death existed in the debt of Mrs. WHARTON to him, the next step of the detectives was to trace the means by, and the time at which tartar-emetic had come into her possession. It was very quickly ascertained that she had purchased sixty grains of tartar-emetic at a drug-store near by. With this discovery the Police considered themselves justified in asking for a warrant for her arrest, but before doing so they turned their attention to another matter, closely connected therewith, and which should be explained.

THE POISONING OF VAN NESS.

Mr. EUGENE VAN NESS called at Mrs. WHARTON's house on the same day that Gen. KETCHUM arrived there, but several hours previous. She offered him a glass of beer, which he drank, and almost immediately was taken sick with similar symptoms to those shown by Gen. KETCHUM. Mr. VAN NESS laid violently prostrated in her house for six days, being there at the time of Gen. KETCHUM's death. He was attended by Dr. CHEW, and by his sister and his wife. These two ladies appear to have had their suspicions awakened by the coincident illnesses of Gen. KETCHUM and Mr. VAN NESS and the sameness of the indications in each case, and they examined carefully every drop and particle of food and drink that came to the latter. On the very day that the General died a milk punch, which had been prescribed by the physician, was brought up to Mr. VAN NESS. His wife poured some of it into a glass and touched her lips to it. She immediately perceived a bitter taste, and emptying the glass, a white sediment was discovered at the bottom of it. She secreted the glass, had the sediment examined by Prof. AIKEN, the chemist, and he found that it contained fifteen grains of tartar emetic. The punch had been prepared the day previous, and had been set in the refrigerator at Mrs. WHARTON's house, and the supposition is that while it was there she placed the poison in it. Had it not been for the watchful care of Mrs. VAN NESS, her husband would have followed Gen. KETCHUM to the grave. Mr. VAN NESS will be a most important witness at the trial. Hitherto his lips have been tightly sealed, and even to his most intimate friends he has refused to give the slightest expression of opinion, or make any statement regarding the poisoning. It is surmised that he knew of Mrs. WHARTON's indebtedness to Gen. KETCHUM, and that with the death of the two and the destruction of the note, all evidence of it would have passed away.

THE ACCUSED.

I have so far summed up all the known evidence against Mrs. WHARTON which will certainly be produced at the trial. But there are a multitude of rumors afloat regarding her. There have been in the last four years four sudden deaths at the house, besides that of Gen. KETCHUM—Col. EDWARD WHARTON, who was a cousin of Major H. W. WHARTON; his daughter, Major WHARTON himself, and his son, Major H. W. WHARTON, Jr. It is said that each of them died quickly, with symptoms of vomiting. On young Major WHARTON's life there was an insurance policy for twenty thousand dollars, and his mother received the money. Suspicions in his case were so strong that his body was exhumed from the cemetery and an analysis made of his stomach, but no traces of poison were found. Regarding the others there has never been any examination. Common talk has it that there have been a half dozen other deaths at the house under suspicious circumstances, the best defined instance being that of a young girl, a seamstress in Mrs. WHARTON's employ, who called upon her one evening to request payment for work performed. Mrs. WHARTON put her off with fair promises, offered her a lunch, which she partook of and died in two days afterward. I do not vouch for the truth of this story, but it has, at least, backing enough to entitle it to mention.

QUEER INCIDENTS.

There are some queer incidents in connection with Mrs. WHARTON's life. She is a daughter of a wealthy Philadelphia merchant, GEORGE NUGENT, and spent her life at Norristown, Penn., where he had a country-seat. She has always been inordinately fond of spending money and surrounding herself with luxuries and costly dressing and adornment. It is said there was a tinge of insanity in her mother's family. She was a great belle in her youth, and still retains traces of a former imperial beauty. The most singular incident of her life—one perfectly well authenticated—is that when under twenty years of age she issued invitations to all her friends for her marriage with a certain gentleman known as an acquaintance of hers. The day was set and all the preparations made. When the hour came her father's house was filled with guests. Presents had been liberally given, and made a magnificent display. Mr. NUGENT had dowered his beautiful daughter most generously. The company had assembled and the appointed time was past, but no bridegroom came. As the hours went by anxiety was shown by all present. Toward midnight a messenger was sent for the bridegroom, and returned with the news that he had not contracted the marriage, and knew nothing of it. The guests departed with significant intimations that Miss NUGENT was showing the taint which had descended to her from the maternal side of the house. Since that time there is nothing known of moment in her life except that she soon afterward eloped from home and married Major WHARTON, at that time a Second Lieutenant in the regular army. They came to live in Baltimore about nine years ago, and during the greater portion of the war he was military disbursing officer here.

LIFE IN BALTIMORE.

In Baltimore Mrs. WHARTON moved in quite fashionable circles. If her friends were not among the leaders of the ultra *ton* who dwell in Mount Vernon-place and under the shadow of the Washington Monument, they, at least, were next to those of exclusive circles. She was a prominent member of Grace Episcopal Church, and took part in the religious and social movements of its large and fashionable congregation. Her home entertainments were notable for excellence, although they were few, because of the blight of death which had fallen upon the house. Miss NELLIE WHARTON is a slender, pretty, dark-eyed girl, who has never left her mother's side since the prison walls closed upon her.

The trial at Annapolis, next week, will enlist some of the best legal talent in the State. Messrs. I. NEVITT, STEELE, S. TEACKLE WALLIS and JOHN H. THOMAS are counsel for Mrs. WHARTON. The State's Attorney for Anne Arundel County, Mr. JAMES REVELL, will be assisted in the prosecution by the Attorney-General, Hon. A. K. SYESTER.

The case is removed from Baltimore to Annapolis under a provision of the Maryland Constitution, which permits the accused in a criminal trial to change the venue to an adjoining county from the scene of indictment, if he or she will make an affidavit that a fair trial cannot be had in the Court of indictment. This Mrs. WHARTON did upon her arraignment in the Criminal Court of Baltimore, which took place in October last. There are summoned so far twenty-six witnesses for the State, and sixty-three for the prisoner. Many of the witnesses summoned for the defense reside outside of Maryland, and can appear or not, just as they please. It is rumored that the defense will rely upon the plea of insanity. E. F.

AMUSEMENTS.

Notes and Announcements.

The usual Sunday concert at the Grand Opera-house took place last evening. Mme. LOUISE LICHTMAY was the vocalist. The band of the Ninth Regiment will, in a very few months, be the most skilled, as it is already the most numerous, in the country.....“Mignon” will be sung at the Academy of Music this evening, for the last time. We have to supplement the reference to the promises of the week already made in this place, by a mention that there will be a matinée on Saturday, when M. CAPOUL and Mlle. DUVAL will sing in “Fra Diavolo.” In the evening, Miss NILSSON will be heard in “Lucia,” in Brooklyn....At Booth's Theatre this evening Mr. EDWIN BOOTH will make his first appearance this Fall. “Hamlet” will be the play.... At the Grand Opera-house “The Three Guardsmen” will be performed, with Mr. FRANK MAYO in the leading part....At Wood's Museum, Mr. STUDLEY and Miss DENIN continue the fulfillment of a profitable engagement. To-night, they figure in a new “sensational drama” called “Life in the Streets.”....The management of the New-York Circus will this evening reintroduce to the frequenters of that elegant establishment Miss CAROLINE ROLLAND, a most accomplished lady-rider....The fact that Mr. BARNUM's Show is on view and prosperous is the only thing to be cited in relation to the gentleman's latest and by no means least successful venture.

Two Concerts.

Two concerts occur this week. To-morrow, Mme. DE BARROS, a lady from Philadelphia, we believe, will be heard at Steinway Hall. She is highly spoken of. Thursday, Mrs. T. P. ROWE will make her début at Weber's Rooms, corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. Mrs. ROWE is young, very prepossessing, and the quality of her voice, a rich and powerful mezzo-soprano, gives ground for her resolve to appear in public. Both she and Mme. DE BARROS will have the co-operation of well-known artists.

The Homeless Boy's Meetings.

The interest in the Sunday evening meetings with the homeless boys of the City continues to increase, both on the part of the boys themselves and the gentlemen who voluntarily conduct the services. At the Rivington-street Lodging-house, where the exercises were conducted by Mr. HENRY E. HAWLEY, the attendance was very large, every seat being occupied. This is the more remarkable from the fact that the attendance is entirely voluntary, and it shows that religious subjects, divested of sectarianism, may be rendered interesting and attractive to a class supposed to be constitutionally and bitterly averse to them. These meetings, inaugurated by the Children's Aid Society, and conducted by its Trustees, have already been productive of much good. Everything that Christian kindness and refined taste can suggest is employed to make the Home attractive and the inmates comfortable.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAM-SHIP RHEIN.

The steam-ship *Rhein*, which left Bremen on Nov. 18, and Southampton on Nov. 21, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are fresher by two days than those previously at hand.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Latest Utterances of M. Gambetta.

Paris Correspondence of the London Daily News.

M. GAMBETTA has made a great—or, to avoid a term open to contradiction, a long—speech at St. Quentin. The occasion was a banquet given to celebrate the desperate resistance of that town on 8th October, 1870. On the very day of the anniversary the Prussians were still in possession of the place. Hence the postponement of the festival till Nov. 16. It was at first intended to convoke a great public meeting but doubts being entertained whether the authorities would authorize such a gathering, it was resolved to have a dinner, to which nobody should be admitted without a personal ticket. The snug little private party consisted of 700 people, most of whom were working men. M. ANATOLE LEMERCIER, the Prefect of the Aisne, though passing for a rather advanced Republican, thought the demonstration “ill-timed,” and declined to attend. The circus in which the banquet was held was ornamented with busts of men “dear to democracy”—VICTOR HUGO, GARIBALDI, BARBES, CHARRES, BAUDIN, &c., &c. A bust of the Republic with the very Phrygian bonnet, lately taken down by order from the hall of the Council-General of the Herault, was placed over the Chairman's head. I can give but a short analysis of M. GAMBETTA's speech, which (as doubtless settled by himself) occupies ten columns of the *République Française*. After stating that great, liberal, and fraternal meetings of this kind should be multiplied, he declared that his past actions were a pledge for his uncompromising support in the future of a definitive republic—not an equivocal nominal Republic without republican institutions, and without any spirit of reform, but an effective, real, and living republic, which alone could insure a strong, free, and orderly Government, and regenerate the manners of the great French family. The heroic souvenirs of Oct. 8, which they had met to commemorate, led him to inquire whether, if all the cities of France had been like St. Quentin and Chateaudun, resolved to die rather than surrender, the result of the war might not have been different. People, like individuals, could not go through an unexpected crisis unless they had forces in reserve. The German invasion, premeditated for fifty years, found France unprepared. She had been for twenty years subjected to the will and the caprice of one man, who thought nothing of the dignity or security of French citizens. And with all these disadvantages it was not true to say that France threw up the game. For six months she kept up a desperate resistance, and her capital only at last succumbed to a combination of famine and—he could not but say the word—faint-heartedness. (This hit at TROCHU produced an explosion of plaudits.) After throwing the whole blame of the disasters of the war upon the Empire, he proceeded to say that the only way for France to retrieve her place in Europe was to improve and strengthen her internal position. The most pressing and urgent of all reforms was a comprehensive measure of general education, which would finally abolish the class distinctions which unfortunately yet existed. He was for absolutely gratuitous, obligatory, and (he would use a word rather grating to many ears) lay instruction. History showed that in all time the rulers who had an interest in forming men for their own purposes looked upon every man who could read as their enemy. He was not only for the separation of Church and State, but for the entire separation of the schools from the churches. He considered that, not only a question of political, but of social order. He utterly denied the force of the objection that partisans of lay instruction wanted to breed up Atheists. In his proposition there was nothing hostile to religion. But he strenuously denied the right, and opposed the pretension, of a dominant party in the Catholic Church, to impose the inculcation of their peculiar faith or profession as a necessary concomitant of the lay education of which all stood in need. Let religious education, whether Catholic, Jewish, or Protestant, be given in religious temples according to the choice of parents; but let not the Catholics, with their claims to exclusiveness, have anything to do with that propagation of necessary knowledge which it was the State's duty to see imparted to every citizen. The Pope, with a frankness for which he honored him, had in a solemn document proclaimed that every principle dear to modern society was in his eyes damnable. This opinion of the Pope was now, unfortunately, that of all the higher ranks of the French clergy. There was a time when the Gallican Church held its own against Rome. But that gallant church had disappeared. Under the pretext of struggling against the principles of the revolution, but in reality from the instinct of domination, it had become exclusively—at least among the higher clergy—ultramontane. The good old Church of France was now exclusively represented by the lower clergy, among whom there were many that he greatly respected. The lower clergy was oppressed. His blood had boiled when he had read a speech of a Cardinal in the Imperial Senate declaring that the lower clergy was a “regiment,” and that when he gave the word the regiment must march. He (M. GAMBETTA) would gladly aid to relieve the lower clergy from this degrading servitude. Reverting to the great question of the establishment of the Republic, he said there were many converts to the republican principle of people who but lately thought it a dream and a sophism. All these converts required constant looking after to keep them up to the mark. He did not believe that after all the lessons the country had received there was any pretender likely to attempt to upset the Republic by force except the wretched *Coupejarret* of December, and he was impotent. He pronounced strongly for a dissolution, not only on account of the insufficient mandate of the present Assembly to determine any constitutional question, but also because it was so convinced of its impotence, that it did not dare to attempt any such thing. It was his belief that out of the six million of voters who approved the last fatal *plebiscitum*, there were four millions who might then be classed as belonging to democratic Cæsarism, and who believed that all the great principles of 1789 might be secured by a Democratic dictator. These four millions had been undeceived by what they had seen of the Empire, and he claimed them all as Republicans. He would take leave of the company by expressing his firm conviction that France had irrevocably rallied to the Republic, and that an inevitable readjustment of parties would lead to the universal recognition of this truth. [Loud cries of “Vive la Republique!” “Vive GAMBETTA!” frequently interrupted the delivery of this speech and hailed its conclusion.]

SPAIN.

The Cuba Question in the Cortes—Minister Sickles on Charges Against Senor Rivero.

Madrid Correspondence of the London Echo.

The question of the sale of the Island of Cuba was lately brought up in the Cortes by the *negreros*, and RUIZ ZORILLA, being accused of having favored the idea, obliged Señor TOPETE, who was in the Cabinet with him, to declare whether or not the question was ever broached while they were governing. TOPETE defended RUIZ ZORILLA against the accusation, but intimated that the late Gen. PRIM was the individual who was favorable to the idea of the sale of Cuba. After this incident had transpired came the charge that RIVERO, too, was one of those who would barter away the brightest jewel of the crown of Spain, namely Cuba, and two night ago, a sheet emanating from the *negreros*, was sold in the streets, purporting to publish telegrams sent by Mr. SICKLES to his Government, giving account of conferences with RIVERO. RIVERO, astounded, wrote to Mr. SICKLES, asking him first, if the telegrams attributed to him were authentic; and secondly, if he, Mr. SICKLES, had ever heard him manifest any desire for the emancipation of Cuba from Spain, to which Mr. SICKLES replied as follows:

DEAR SIR: I have just received your note of today's date, in which you ask me if the publication you inclose is exact in the telegrams and communications to which it refers. In answer I have the honor to inform you that the publication is not worthy of entire confidence, because it only produces imperfect extracts of telegrams whose import could be only appreciated when read precisely as they were written. And to the end that you may possess the exact account of the instructions of my Government, together with the telegram relative to Cuba, I send you an official copy of all the documents published by the Congress of the United States on the 20th of December, 1869, commented upon afterward by the journals of England, France, Germany, and the United States, as well as by *La Epoca* more than a year ago. To the other questions it is my duty to reply as follows: To the inquiry whether I have ever heard you indicate the least possibility as to the separation of Cuba from Spain, I answer—never. I beg permission to add that if you refer to the account which I gave to my Government in the dispatch of Nov. 17, 1869, of a conversation which took place between us in the month of November of that year, that account is in itself the completest refutation to such a supposition. And I must testify, in justice to yourself, to Señor MARTOS, to Señor BECERRA, and to the memory of the lamented Gen. PRIM, that the securities then given me of the wish and intention of the statesmen of the revolution to do justice to the Island of Cuba, treating it as a Spanish province with equal rights and privileges, according to the Spanish Constitution of 1869, contributed more than any other of the arguments used by Spain to maintain the United States in the attitude of non-intervention.

(Signed,) SICKLES, Madrid, Nov. 16, 1871.

RUSSIA.

Abuses of the Secret Police—The Latest St. Petersburg Scandal.

Correspondence of the Pall Mall Gazette.

An incident which strikingly illustrates the abuses arising from the institution of the secret Police has furnished abundant food for the scandal-loving society of the Russian capital. A high functionary of “the Third Department of the Imperial Chancellery,” (Secret Police Department,) member of one of the principal aristocratic families of Russia, and an ever-welcome guest at Court, where, it is said, he enjoyed the special favor of the Emperor himself, is reported to have put out of the way ten members of his family who stood between him and a legacy of considerable amount. In order to do this he had only to use his power as a member of the secret Police: some were banished to the mines, others died suddenly, and no inquiry could take place, as the judicial officials never venture to question the proceedings of “the third department.” At last one of the heirs to the property who had escaped disclosed the whole affair to Count SCHOUVALOFF, the head of the department, The Count refused to interfere; upon which the heir, who is a man of great influence at Court, appealed to the Emperor. It is said that the culprit will be tried by a secret tribunal, and that the persons who were banished have already returned. The whole matter, however, is involved in the strictest secrecy, as several members of the high Russian aristocracy are stated to be implicated in it. In any case the incident will doubtless precipitate the reforms which, as I mentioned in a previous letter, Count SCHOUVALOFF proposes to introduce in the Police department, though it is too much to hope just yet that we may get rid of the secret police altogether.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl Russell on Unsectarian Education.

The correspondence printed below appears in the London papers:

CANNES, France, Nov. 11, 1871.

SIR: I have read with great admiration your speech at the meeting of the National Education League on the 17th of October. If I understand it rightly the League insist that “all schools aided by local rates shall be unsectarian,” but not that they should be secular. If I am right, I should wish to join the League, and to subscribe £10 a year to its funds till its objects are attained. I am glad to see that you intend to bring this all-important question early in the session under the notice of the House of Commons. A great struggle will be made by the clergy of the Church of Rome, and of the Church of England, to maintain and perpetuate sectarian schools aided by rates and by the State.

I remain, your obedient servant,

RUSSELL.

Mr. GEORGE DIXON, M. P.

THE DALES, BIRMINGHAM, Nov. 13, 1871.

MY LORD: Your note of the 11th inst. reached me this morning, and has been read with pleasure and thanks. We have always refrained from using the word “secular,” believing that “unsectarian” more accurately expressed our meaning. We have never advocated the exclusion of the Bible from the national schools by act of Parliament; but we have expressed our opinion that in order to insure the unsectarian character of the teaching in the rate schools, it would be advisable that the Bible, when read, should be read without note or comment. Your Lordship will add to the service you have rendered to the League by granting permission to publish your letter of adhesion to the movement. I have the honor to be your Lordship's obedient servant,

GEORGE DIXON.

Right Hon. the Earl RUSSELL, K. G.

CANNES, Nov. 16, 1871.

SIR: I have read with much satisfaction your letter of Nov. 13. I can have no hesitation in joining the League, and in giving you permission to publish my letter of the 11th inst.

I am not of opinion that the Bible, when read, should be read without note or comment; but I think this is a point of so much difficulty, and there is so much danger of slipping into sectarian comments on the part of teachers, that I do not wonder at the opinion expressed by the League.

My wish and hope is that the rising youth of England may be taught to adopt, not the Church of Rome or the Church of England, but the Church of Christ. The teaching of Christ, whether dogmatic or not, is to be found in the Bible, and those who in their infancy read the Bible may, at their own choice, when they reach the age of fifteen or sixteen years, follow the teaching of the Church of Rome or of any Protestant community they may prefer.

In this manner Christianity may in time be purged of the corruptions which, in the course of time and amid the conflicts of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, have stained its purity and perverted its spirit of love and charity. I remain, your obedient servant,

Mr. GEORGE DIXON, M. P. RUSSELL.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Further Depositions in Behalf of the Claimant.

Among the witnesses who testified in behalf of the claimant in the Tichborne case, on Nov. 20, were three whose evidence was of unusual weight.

HESELTINE SHARPIN, architect, of York, said: I used to practice in Ripon, and am a brother of Mr. SHARPIN, late the Mayor and now the Borough Magistrate for Scarborough. In 1853 I embarked in a steamer, the *Crœsus*, for Sydney, but stayed in Melbourne, where we arrived on the 10th or 11th of April, 1854. At Melbourne I remained about a month, and then went on to Sydney, but returned to Melbourne in July. I first landed at Sandridge Pier, originally Liardet's Landing-place. I had been to Melbourne previously, in 1849-50. In July, 1854, I was on board a steamer called the *Comet*, a small vessel which used to run from Hobson's Bay to Melbourne. I had been at Williamstown that day. The *Comet* took some men off a vessel in the bay, a three-masted, rakish-looking vessel, low in the water, and to the best of my recollection, schooner-rigged, with a round stern. I was down below when the *Comet* stopped, and I came up to see what she was stopping for. I then saw some men come on board from the other vessel; they were evidently sailors. They appeared at the time to be common sailors. Some went aft, and others stood about the chimney. I went aft myself, and there noticed two of the men I had seen come down the paddle-box. One was a well-dressed man, the other a young gentlemen dressed as a sailor, but evidently not a sailor. He had not the bearing of a sailor. I was talking to another person, and this young gentleman turned round and made an observation. He had decidedly a French accent; so much so that I took him for a Frenchman. I also saw him lift his eyebrows while talking. I perfectly remember this. It struck me that he was interested in what I was saying. Last August I was at the York races, and there saw a person whom I now know to be the plaintiff. He was sitting in the balcony of the Grand Stand, and I looked at him through my opera-glass. Everybody was looking at him. I had not at the time any belief that I had seen him before. Since then I have had an opportunity of conversing with him, and have come to the conclusion that he is the same person I saw on board the *Comet* in 1854. Before our interview on Saturday I saw some photographs of him in a shop window at York. That would be about the 9th or 10th of this month. I then thought he was the young man I saw in 1854; and on Saturday I bought in London another photograph of the claimant.

WILLIAM DAVIS said: I was in the Carabineers from 1849 to 1861, and went through the Crimean and Indian mutiny campaigns. I knew Mr. TICHBORNE in the regiment, and I was in his company for four hours to four hours and a half a day for twelve months. I have seen the plaintiff and told him that if he would answer two questions I put he must be the man or the devil. One question was about a young donkey being put into his bed. I asked him if he could tell me the man who fetched the young donkey out of his bed. He said WILLIAM DAVIS, I believe. That is me; I did fetch the donkey out. I asked him what he gave me three days' drill for. He said he did not recollect, but afterward he said he had given me three days' drill for rubbing an oil rag over my horse's leg to make it shine. I had done it to hide the dirt. It was the Sergeant-Major who found it out and brought me before Mr. TICHBORNE. It was Sergeant-Major TILL. He was killed in the Indian mutiny.

After the witness' cross-examination, the Lord Chief-Justice asked him.—What did you do with the donkey? When Mr. TICHBORNE went in he dropped the candle—I suppose in his fright—and ran out, calling to me, “Sentry, sentry, (I was the sentry,) the devil is in my bed!” I said to him, “I don't want to see the devil, Sir.” But he says, “You must fetch him out of my bed.” I said, “Sir, it is death for a soldier to desert his post until he is properly relieved; you must get me relieved.” I did not want to go, for I was no hero then, and I did not want to see the donkey, or devil as he called it. He told me he would be answerable for my post, and I had to obey him. When I went in I poked up the candlestick and the candle fell out, and I was expecting every moment that the devil would take hold of me. He shouted to me, “D—— you, you have let the candle out.”

The LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE—What did you do with the donkey? Witness—The donkey was tied down to the bed; I undid the fore legs first; there was a nightcap on the donkey; I undid the fore legs of the donkey and he sat up, and Sir ROGER looked in and bolted again; I shouted to him, “It is a young donkey, Sir;” and when he came in a second time the little donkey was going about the room, and he said, “D—— you, don't you let him kick up a row there; let us carry him down.” I said: “Take the fore part, it is the lightest;” but he said: “No, I will take the hind part.”

The LORD CHIEF JUSTICE—But what did you do with the donkey? We carried it down and put it into the barrack yard to run about.

Mr. JOSEPH TUGWELL, formerly in the Sixth Dragoon Guards, and now keeper of a public house in Bath, was the next witness. He swore that he recognized the plaintiff (he used to shoe Mr. TICHBORNE's horses) in three minutes. Asked about the signature of an affidavit which he had sworn, he said it was not his handwriting. He denied that he had ever written to the plaintiff. A letter purporting to be written by the plaintiff, in which it was said that the witness had written to him was put in, and Miss BRAIN was called to speak to the handwriting, but she declined to do so positively, though she thought it was the plaintiff's.

The Court was then adjourned.

NEWS NOTES.

On Nov. 19, the American ship *Escort*, Capt. SAMUELS, was destroyed by fire in the docks of Antwerp. Two seamen were killed by a falling mast.

The London *Athenæum* says that the memoirs of TALLEYRAND are at last to be given to the world. They were long withheld, from fear lest the revelations they contain, damaging to the First Empire, might lead to their seizure by the Second.

The London papers are authorized to state that the words imputed to Mr. DISRAELI by Dr. NORMAN MACLEOD, with respect to Her Majesty's “incapacity for work,” were never used by that gentleman. His expressions were in a directly contrary sense, viz., that her Majesty's capacity for business, distinguished from the first by method and promptness, had now by long experience become so eminent that it greatly assisted and facilitated the conduct of public affairs.

The Paris papers say that the subscription for the rebuilding of the Palace of the Legion of Honor continues to yield excellent results. The sum collected has been so considerable that the works have been undertaken on a large scale, more than a hundred men being employed. Should the weather prove favorable all the external work will be finished, it is expected, by the 1st of next January, and the whole of the building be roofed in. The interior, which is already being actively proceeded with, will then be completed without any delay. Already 550,000 francs have been collected from 20,000 subscribers; there are still 45,000 members of the order to be appealed to, and from these assistance is solicited.

The Bonapartist organ, the *Ordre*, makes the following comment upon the decree suspending its two contemporaries: “Under the Empire of 1852 a journal could not be suspended until it had received three warnings; under the Empire since 1868 a journal could only be condemned by a Court of Justice; under the Empire in 1870 the Chamber passed a law which remitted all Press offenses to the decision of a jury; under the Republic the Government has the right to suppress a journal without any preliminary warning. The liberty of the Press exists, in fact, no longer.”

The *Décentralisation*, a Legitimist newspaper of Lyons, contains the following extract from an unpublished letter of the Comte DE CHAMBORD relative to the project of abdication published by some newspapers: “I approve, my dear friend, of all you say to me on this subject, but I cannot believe that even among those men who know me the least, any one can seriously accept that idea. No one has the right to ignore my sentiments to the extent of proposing to me that I should abdicate my duty, and no one, you may rest assured, will dare to cast that reproach upon me.”

It was recently announced by the *Levant Herald* that four Ex-Ministers, who lately held high positions in the Turkish Government, had been exiled, and were to be confined in a fortress. The same paper now states that, although this was nominally the sentence passed upon them, their punishment really amounts to little more than removal from the capital. Two are merely sent to Cyprus, where they “will be free to live in all the comfort which the ample wealth of both can afford.” The others have been sent to their native places in Asia. Such deportation, the *Levant Herald* remarks, differs widely from that experienced by French political prisoners, although in the present instance administrative malversation was the offense laid to the charge of the Ministers.

Sir CHARLES DILKE addressed, on Nov. 20, a large and crowded meeting at Bristol on representation and the education controversy. Prof. NEWMAN presided, and a strong Republican feeling was manifested by those present. The names of the Queen and the Prince of WALES were received with hisses and groans, while hearty cheers were given for a republic. Sir CHARLES, in the course of his speech, dwelt upon the inequalities of the British representative system. He declared himself to be a Republican, remarking that he made no concealment of that fact. Speaking of the education controversy, he said he believed the institution of a system of free and common schools for the people would be incompatible with a portion of the existing order of things. A petition to the House of Commons in favor of a redistribution of seats was carried unanimously. The proceedings were very noisy at times.

On Nov. 18, died Major-Gen. EVERARD WILLIAM BOUVERIE, of Delapré Abbey, near Northampton, in his eighty-third year. He was the eldest son of the late Mr. EDWARD BOUVERIE, by CATHARINE, daughter and heir of Mr. W. CASTLE, and great grandson of the first Viscount FOLKESTONE, ancestor of the Earl of RADNOR. He was born in 1789, and was educated at Harrow and St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1812 he entered the army, and was present at the memorable fight of Waterloo, where he was wounded. In 1840 he was appointed Equerry to the Prince Consort, and Equerry to the Queen in 1853. He became a Major-General in 1854, and Lieutenant-General in 1860. In 1858 he succeeded to the Delapré estates. He also held the Coloneloy of the Fifteenth Hussars. The General had been ailing for some years past, and during the last three years was confined to his room.

The *Journal des Débats* states that the recent publication of M. JULES FAVRE's book has been the subject of grave remonstrance on the part of many members of the National Assembly, who have even urged some of their colleagues who are members of the Committee of Permanence to remind the Cabinet that it is unprecedented that a Minister for Foreign Affairs should regard himself as at liberty to publish confidential diplomatic documents. The work published by M. BENEDETTI had already, and not without reason, created astonishment in diplomatic circles. But M. JULES FAVRE's book, according to the objectors, goes much further, as some of the documents which he has published were addressed not to M. JULES FAVRE personally, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of France, and as such he had no power to dispose of them according to his own pleasure. Some members of the Permanent Commission intend to call the attention of the President of the Republic to these complaints.

Bombay advices to October 28 are at hand. The Bombay *Gazette* says: “In the Persian Gulf the people continue to be much distressed by famine. Charitable funds from India are being eagerly used up. News from Bunder Abbas, in the Persian Gulf, intimates the reappearance of cholera, and more starving Zoroastrians have left for Bombay. Letters from Yezd are full of distressing details. Famine, want of employment, cholera, and lawlessness induced by desperation continue. At the beginning of last month the inhabitants of Ispahan were dying of starvation, and it is said that matters will in, all probability, grow worse till June next. At Meschid, the capital of the province of Khorassan, and a town of 120,000 inhabitants, 80,000 people are said, in letters received in India up to the date of Aug. 7, to have died from starvation, 20,000 have fled the city, and those who remained have for the most part been seized and carried away into slavery by Afghan hordes. Great complaints are made because the monopoly of the sale of corn is in the hands of grandees. The Shah of Persia is said to be becoming very unpopular. On the news of his return to his capital from a recent hunting excursion, thousands of people covered themselves with dust and ashes, and raised seditious cries before his palace. These proceedings so alarmed the Shah that for the time being he would not venture into his capital, but afterward he committed several atrocities.”

The Commission of Appeals—The General Calendar for 1872.

OFFICE OF CLERK OF COMMISSION OF APPEALS, ALBANY, Nov. 28, 1871.

The Commissioners of Appeal have deemed it unadvisable to make up a new general calendar for 1872, and have therefore decided that all causes on the present general calendar undisposed of, except such as have been passed, may be heard without further notice. All causes not on the present calendar, and all passed causes, will be placed thereon if regularly noticed on or before the 15th day of December, 1871. There will be, for the better covenience of the Court and Bar, a special calendar made up for the January Term of the first 100, consisting of the preferred and reserved causes, and also of such others as may be noticed, which, by date of filing return, are entitled to priority. Causes on the special will be designated by their present numbers on the general calendar. New and passed ones will be put in halves. The next regular term of the Commission will commence on the first Tuesday in January, 1872.

W. H. BENJAMIN, Clerk.

A New and Strange Disease in North Carolina.

The Weldon (N. C.) *News* speaks of a mysterious disease, often fatal in its results, which has prevailed for some time past in certain portions of Northampton County, and neighboring portions of North Carolina. It says the disease has been known in those sections before to a limited extent, but not until this Fall has it been general in its character. The symptoms are similar to those of yellow fever, and the patient suffers almost as much as with the latter disease. There have been some thirty cases in Northampton recently, some of them fatal, but the physicians have learned to treat the disease, and thus stop the fatality. It is not thought to be epidemic, but to result from severe malarial causes.

THE WEATHER.

Official Synopsis of Events and Probabilities—Important Supplementary Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3—7 P. M.—The low barometer, with rain, which prevailed on Saturday afternoon in the Gulf States, has moved north-eastward. The high barometer on the South Atlantic coast has moved to the East Atlantic. North-easterly winds, with rain and snow, have very generally prevailed from Alabama to New-Jersey, following on the recent barometric change. The low barometer which was in the Upper Missouri Valley is now central in Michigan, with light rain attending it in Illinois and Indiana, and snow from Illinois to Minnesota. Rising barometer and brisk north-west winds prevail from Minnesota to Kansas. The pressure is again falling, with snow in Oregon.

PROBABILITIES.

The lowest barometer will probably extend by Monday noon eastward over New-York, with south and south-east winds from Pennsylvania to Maine, and rain or snow on the coast. Cloudy weather, with rain, continues to-night from the lower lakes to the Ohio Valley and the Middle Atlantic coast; pleasant weather continues on the immediate Gulf coast on Monday. Rising barometer, with brisk north-west winds, prevails by Monday morning from Lake Huron to Arkansas and westward.

WARNING SIGNALS ORDERED.

Cautionary signals continue for to-night at Oswego, Rochester, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Grand Haven, Chicago, Milwaukee, and are ordered for Detroit.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

The following, collated from the regular dispatches received at the Signal Office during the past twenty-four hours, is published for the information of those interested. Rain fell last night at Augusta, Ga., Mobile, Ala., Savannah, Ga., and Jacksonville, Fla. Heavy snow prevailed in Cario, Ill., and Nashville, Tenn. In the latter city, this morning, the snow had turned into a light rain. It was raining early this morning at Charleston, S. C. Lake City, Fla., Norfolk, Va., Wilmington, N. C.; while snow fell in Duluth, Minn., with a temperature of 8° above zero. At Lynchburg, Va., at St. Paul, Minn., and upon the summit of Mount Washington, at 8 o'clock this morning, the barometer had risen to 29.97. The temperature was then recorded at 10° above zero, a rise of 27° degrees in twenty-four hours. The weather was cloudy, and the wind, as usual, was north-west, and blowing at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. At 5 o'clock this evening the barometer and temperature had remained the same. The weather was clear, and the wind from the north-west had increased to forty-five miles an hour since this morning. Rain fell this morning at Cape May City, N. J., Cincinnati, Ohio, Grand Haven, Mich., Indianapolis, Ind., Norfolk, Va., St. Louis, Mo., Washington, D. C., and Wilmington, N. C. Snow fell in the following-named places: Davenport, Iowa, Duluth, Minn., Milwaukee, Wis., Philadelphia, Penn., St. Paul, Minn., Keokuk, Iowa, and Portland, Oregon. The temperature in Leavenworth, Kansas, had fallen 34°; in Omaha, Neb., 42°, and in Keokuk, Iowa, 23°, in the last twenty-four hours. At Omaha, Neb., the temperature stood at zero, with a wind from the north-west blowing thirty miles an hour.

In this city, at an early hour this morning, snow began to fall, and for awhile fell quite heavily. Toward the middle of the day it began to melt, and at this time has been converted into a very disagreeable mixture of mud and water, in consequence of a light rain having continued for several hours. A drizzling north-east rain is now falling.

The Weather in this City.

In the morning, yesterday, there was every token of clear weather and a keen frost, but toward 1 o'clock the snow began to fall in pretty large flakes. These became smaller and smaller throughout the afternoon, until toward the evening the snow had dwindled into fine rain. About 8 o'clock the sky became clear again, the stars peeped out, and there were strong indications of frosty weather, hard enough to satisfy the longings of the skaters. But such is the mutability of the weather that it is very likely that before this is read by the readers of the TIMES in the morning, another change may have taken place, and the snow may be falling again.

An Interesting Document—The Contract with Lafayette.

From the Washington Star.

In overhauling the old documents in the Treasury Department recently the following agreement made between our Government and the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE was brought to light. It is interesting in itself, and as showing how great undertakings required short contracts, only, in our early history:

AGREEMENT OF MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

The desire evinced by the Marquis DE LAFAYETTE of serving in the armies of the United States of North America, and the interest which he takes in the justice of their cause, and wishing for an opportunity of distinguishing himself in war, and of rendering himself useful to the extent of his ability; but not concealing from himself, that he may be unable to obtain the consent of his family to his serving in foreign countries, or to cross the ocean, unless he shall go there in quality of a General officer. I believe I cannot better serve my country, and act in accordance with my power to grant commissions, than in conferring on him in the name of the Most Honorable Congress, the rank of Major General, for which, I pray, the States will confirm, ratify and promptly bestow a commission, for him to assume and hold the rank, from this date, which belongs to a general officer of the same grade.

His high birth, his connections, the honorable titles which his family enjoy at this Court, his very considerable wealth in this Kingdom, his personal merits, his renown, his disinterestedness, and above all his zeal for the liberty of our provinces have alone induced me to promise him the above rank of Major-General, in the name of the United States.

In testimony of which I have signed these presents.

Done at Paris, 7th December, 1776.

SILAS DEANE.

Under the above conditions I offer my services, and promise to take my departure at this time and in the manner which shall appear most suitable to Mr. DEANE to serve the United States with all the zeal in my power, without any pay or special allowances, reserving to myself only the liberty of returning to Europe when my family or my King shall recall me.

Done at Paris, 7th December, 1776.

(Signed,) Le Marquis DE LAFAYETTE.

Starr & Marcus,

NO. 22 JOHN-ST., UPSTAIRS.

AN UNRIVALED ASSORTMENT OF GORHAM PLATED-WARE,

Guaranteed, with fair usage, to last a generation.—*Advertisement.*

Steinway & Sons'

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

Old pianos taken in exchange. Illustrated catalogues sent free on application.

WARE-ROOMS, STEINWAY HALL, Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

Thousands are now daily visiting the Great Original Dollar Store, No. 667 Broadway, for the purpose of having the first selection from their immense and most wonderful stocks of all kinds of Holiday Goods. Even now, almost four weeks before Christmas, it is next to impossible to pass through their large establishment, so great is the rush for the first choice of the elegant goods that are sold for One Dollar. There are many articles purchased at the Dollar Store that cost in other places five or six dollars each.

We would advise those wishing to purchase presents for the Holidays to call at once at the Dollar Store, for two reasons:

First—The sooner they call the more time and larger stock they will have to select from.

Second—From present appearance, in a few days it will be a day's work to pass through the store.

The proprietors of the place will agree to send home all goods that are purchased before the 20th, on the day that they are bought.—*Advertisement.*

Woodworth's

NILSSON BOUQUET.

AN EXQUISITE PERFUME.—*Advertisement.*

MESSRS. J. BAUER & CO., agents of the great *Knabe* piano, make an instrument of their own, which they sell on installments or rent on easy terms, and which is a most admirable specimen of the advancement of piano-making at the present day. The *Bauers* are an old and well-established house, having their ware-rooms at No. 650 Broadway, and may be dealt with in all trust and confidence.—*Advertisement.*

If you are Troubled with a Slight Cough hoarseness or sore throat, you may save the expense of a doctor's bill by using at once Dr. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT. A neglected cold often terminates, through much suffering, in consumption. A slight inflammation of the lining of the wind-tubes, the usual symptoms of which are a sore throat, a pain in the breast, will, if not properly attended to, frequently lead to bronchitis. Even as a matter of economy, to say nothing of comfort, or the danger to pulmonary and bronchial organs, act prudently with your cold, and by resorting to a standard remedy—the EXPECTORANT—in time, save money and escape more serious truble. Sold everywhere.

Moet and Chandon

CHAMPAGNES,

Of the famous vintage of 1868, now on sale with all first-class Wine Dealers in this City.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1871.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for the United States.

Dr. M. Levett's Latest Invention, the cellular base for artificial teeth, guarantees the greatest comfort and gives unqualified satisfaction. An advertisement cannot describe its numerous advantages. Specimens and testimonials No. 29 East 15th st., two doors from Tiffany's. Established over thirty years.

Missisquoi Spring.—This is the only known remedy for the cure of cancer. It relieves the lancinating pains in those cases at once, and destroys the offensive odor by external application alone. In diseases of the kidneys and bladder it gives instantaneous relief. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

If a Man's House is Badly Robbed, or if he travels it over three or four times every night “dressed in white,” to find a noise he thinks he heard, he has nobody to thank but himself. Holmes' Burglar Alarm Telegraph removes all that care, and has done it in hundreds of cases for the last ten years. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Maine's Portable Window Ventilator.—Fresh air, no draft; fits any window. Price, $5. Send for circular. UNDERHILL & CO., No. 96 Duane-st.

Heidsick & Co. Champagne—For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at less than cost importation. PHILIP BRASHER, Broker, No. 49 Broad-st.

MARRIED.

YEANDLE—CHAVELLE.—On Tuesday, Nov. 28 at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, by Rev. Charles Hall, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM C. YEANDLE to Miss CELESTE CHAVELLE, both of this City.

DIED.

BOLLES.—In Jersey City, Dec. 2, 1871, EPHRAIM BOLLES, late of Newark, N. J., aged 92 years.

The funeral services will take place at the First Presbyterian Church, Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of deceased are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BOORAEM.—On Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871, at his residence, No. 33 West 43d-st., New-York, Dr. AUGUSTUS C. BOORAEM, aged 46 years.

Funeral services at the residence of his brother Theodore B. Booraem, No. 71 Church-st., New-Brunswick, N. J., Tuesday, Dec. 5, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Friends are invited without further notice.

HARNETT.—On Sunday, the 3d inst., at No. 9 Clinton-place, 8th-st., of consumption, FRANCES CATHERINE HARNETT, aged 23 years, youngest daughter of the late William Harnett, formerly of Moynsha, County Kerry, Ireland.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from Epiphany Church, 2d-av., near 21st-st., where a solemn requiem mass will be celebrated.

HOLMES.—Suddenly on Sunday, Dec. 3, LUKE H. HOLMES, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., for interment by the 12½ P. M. train. Return trains leave Stamford at 3:42, 4:36 and 6 P. M.

HUNTER.—In Harlem, on Sunday, Dec. 3, JOHN B. HUNTER, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 68 East 128th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., on Tuesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

HEBBARD.—On Friday, Dec. 1, ANNIE OCTAVIA VANDERPOEL, wife of Harry C. Hebbard, second daughter of Dr. Edward Vanderpoel.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, at her late residence, No. 12 Macdougal-st.

HUTTON.—At Rhinebeck, on Friday, Dec. 1, ELIZA HUTTON, widow of the late Geo. Hutton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, on Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock.

JOHNSON.—On Friday, Dec. 1, 1871, JOSIAH JOHNSON, New-York and Sandy Hook pilot, aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and the New-York and Sandy Hook pilots are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late residence, No. 92 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

McVICKAR.—This morning, Dec. 1, at her late residence, No. 170 East 17th-st., CHARLOTTE, wife of Dr. J. A. McVickar and daughter of the late William Neilson.

Funeral services will be held at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Monday morning, Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock.

MOSLE.—On Saturday, Dec. 2, JOHANN ANTON MOSLE, infant son of George and Caroline D. Mosle, aged 4 months.

SMITH.—On Saturday, 2d inst., after a short illness, ISAAC H. SMITH, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 East 38th-st., on Tuesday morning, 5th inst., at 10 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Flushing Cemetery for interment.

THISTLE.—On Saturday, 2d inst., BOYD THISTLE, in the 35th year of his age.

Notice of funeral to-morrow.

WALKER.—Dec. 1, at her late residence, No. 478 Greenwich-st., CHRISTINA A., wife of Robert Walker, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral will take place Monday, Dec. 4, at 1 P. M., from the residence of her son, David, No. 11 Macdougal-st.

WILLIAMS.—At Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 30, SARAH H., wife of John T. Williams, aged 48 years, 11 months and 10 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE PRINCE ALEXIS,

By Brady, Sarony and others, for sale by E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., Opposite Metropolitan, No. 591 Broadway.

CALL AND SELECT THE BEST.

Stereoscopes and Views, Chromos and Frames, Graphoscopes, Megalethoscopes, Albums.

New series of Views from India.

LOOK AT THE PRICES.

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White China Dinner Sets, worth $50, for........$32 00
Colored and Gilt Dinner Sets, worth $120, for.... 80 00
Colored and Gilt China Tea Sets, worth $14, for.. 9 00
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, worth $11, for.... 7 50
Silver-plated Casters, worth $9, for............ 5 50

MANTEL VASES, CARD-RECEIVERS, JARDINIERES, FLOWER POTS, &c., at about half price.

NO CHARGE FOR EXAMINING.

CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

W. J. F. DAILY, No. 631 Broadway.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

SEA-WEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS.

These are the only medicines that will cure pulmonary consumption. Dr. SCHENCK has been in constant practice over thirty years continually examining lungs, and knows his medicines, if properly taken, will cure consumption. His MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the liver and stomach; his SEA-WEED TONIC dissolves the food, stimulates the coating of the stomach, and makes it digest. His PULMONIC SYRUP ripens the matter, and nature throws it off without any exertion. JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, New-York. Wholesale Agent.

PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

INTERNAL and EXTERNAL, BLIND, BLEEDING and ITCHING positively, perfectly cured by ABSORPTION, without pain, danger, caustic or instrument, by Dr. W. A. McCANDLISS, No. 2,001 Arch-st., Philadelphia, and now at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where his patients and the afflicted can visit him for consultation and treatment. The Doctor also cures FISTULA, FISSURE, PROLAPSUS, and all ULCERATIONS of the LOWER BOWEL. Charges moderate. All consultations free.

WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—The friends of persons who have been restored from confirmed consumption by the use of this original preparation, and the grateful parties themselves, have, by recommending it and acknowledging its wonderful efficacy, given the article a vast popularity in New-England. The Cod Liver Oil is in this combination robbed of its unpleasant taste, and is rendered doubly effective in being coupled with the lime, which is itself a restorative principle, supplying nature with just the agent and assistance required to heal and reform the diseased lungs. A. B. WILSON, No. 166 Court-st., Boston, is the proprietor. Sold by all druggists.

$100,000 SOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Dec. 20; whole tickets $64, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS AND other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7 first floor.

POLITICAL.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Headquarters, No. 107 East 28th-st., on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, 1871, at 8 o'clock.

Executive Committee will meet at 7 o'clock.

A. P. MAN, President.

O. P. C. BILLINGS, Secretary.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at the head-quarters, No. 86 6th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

GEORGE W. CLARKE, President.

WILLIAM TERHUNE, Secretary.

BOSTON AND MASSACHUSETTS.

A Talk with Gov. Claflin About the Hoosac Tunnel and New-York Purchasers—The Influence of New-York's Reformation—Removal of a Dishonest Warden—The Coming of the Duke—His Reception and Entertainment.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 2, 1871.

I had a talk with Gov. CLAFLIN yesterday, and succeeded in getting at the facts about the proposed purchase of the Hoosac Tunnel by New-York parties, which has raised such a breeze throughout the length and breadth of this Commonwealth. He says that the offer came from representatives of the Troy and Boston Railroad—not the Troy and Greenfield Railroad, as some have had it—and that it was in effect to make the State seven million dollars richer, and minus the tunnel. He and the Council thought best to consider it, and did so accordingly. The breeze was occasioned by the few little roads, each of whom have been scheming to get the tunnel under its own control, and were startled and enraged by the knowledge of a new competitor, and that its offer had been entertained. The Governor had for some time been considering the question how, in the event of the completion of the tunnel, these roads [were going to be forced to combine and create a great uniform through trunk line, and when this offer came along it struck him as a good thing to work for this end. He saw that, even if it were only listened to, these lines would be brought to see that they hadn't the thing in their own hands. And so it proved. These lines are the Fitchburg Road, the Vermont and Massachusetts, and the Troy and Greenfield. The Troy and Boston is now but an insignificant local road, but, it is patent to any one, that with the Hoosac Tunnel in their control they would have the nucleus for a great and powerful concern. It is owned by New-York parties, but the Governor said there was no evidence to show that VANDERBILT was in it. He is inclined to the opinion that the warning cry of "VANDERBILT" was raised by the Massachusetts lines referred to, each now figuring for the monopoly of the tunnel, to rouse the public against the movement. So far as the question is concerned the Governor says he has no interest other than the good of the State. As the tunnel now stands, with no prospect of a proper arrangement with existing State lines, it is still a "bore." He says that he, with the Council, has the power to sell out the whole concern, according to the statutes, without asking advice or counsel of anybody. But such never was his intention. All he desired to do was to hear all about the offer, start the discussion of the subject of what shall be done with the tunnel when completed, and get the matter before the Legislature. This he has accomplished, and now nothing more will be done about the matter until the Legislature takes it up.

THE INFLUENCE OF REFORM.

The Executive has just removed a public officer who has held his position for nearly fourteen years, the Warden of the State Prison, for wrong doing in office. The people of this and sister cities are looking critically into the conduct of their public servants, and the private character of the men placed in nomination for the next term, and the cry of reform is the popular cry everywhere. So much for the work you have done in New-York. The fight for reform there has wakened every section, and for once the influence of New-York is for good. The removal of the Prison Warden has caused considerable commotion in this community. It has been shown, by statements from the Stat-heouse, that his misdemeanors were in taking five thousand dollars from a contracting firm in the prison, which, he says, was simply offered as a gift; withholding several hundred dollars from prisoners "for the benefit of the State," which was illegal, and not handing the money over to the State, which was wrong; and other little irregularities. These would not be very heavy charges to bring against a New-York minor official, but they are heavy enough for Massachusetts.

THE VISIT OF THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS.

Arrangements are making for the reception and entertainment of the Grand Duke ALEXIS on an extensive and liberal scale. He is expected to reach Boston late on Thursday evening. With his suite, Minister CATACAZY and the Russian Vice-Consul of New-York, he will leave New-York early in the forenoon in that special train which the TIMES has already described, and be received by a subcommittee of the Boston Reception Committee, at Springfield. There the party will remain for three hours, looking over the place, and particularly the extensive armory there located, and the great manufacturing concerns. At Worcester other members of the Committee will join the train. On arriving here the Duke and suite will be driven directly to the Revere House. The programme of civilities and entertainments, so far as agreed upon, is this: A serenade on Thursday evening, soon after the arrival at the Revere House. On Friday an official reception at the City Hall, and a second one at the State-house, where the Duke will be presented to the Governor and the Executive Council, and the heads of the different State Departments. Next a ride to Cambridge under an escort of mounted soldiery, a look at and about the college buildings and a reception by President ELIOT: and then a hurried visit to Charlestown, Bunker Hill, and the monument, of course, and the Navy-yard, where the party will be received by Admiral STEEDMAN with naval honors, and an entertainment at the residence of the commandant. In the evening a grand ball at the Boston Theatre, which is expected to reach, if not eclipse, the great affair in your City in grandeur, the display of beauty and "intellectual" style. On Saturday forenoon a visit to Lowell, a tour through the great mills there, and a "Zacoosha" at the residence of Capt. G. V. FOX, who, according to CATACAZY, is the Duke's "good friend, FOX." In the afternoon, a musical entertainment in the Music Hall by twelve or fifteen hundred children from the public schools, assisted by a large orchestra selected from the best musical talent in the city, at which the Russian Hymn will, of course, be sung, and the great organ will, of course, be played; and in the evening a banquet at the Revere House, by invitation of some of the leading citizens of Boston; on Sunday a quiet ride about the suburbs, if the weather is agreeable, and in the evening a Theodore Thomas concert in the Music Hall. On Monday morning the city will be left and the Montreal trip begun.

THE DUKE'S APARTMENTS.

The apartments which have been secured for the Duke and suite are those occupied by the Prince of Wales, Admiral Farragut, Presidents Lincoln and Grant, and Gens. Sherman and Sheridan during their official visits here. But as they were then, they will not be on this occasion. Upholsterers and cabinet-makers and various other artisans are now working them over in the most thorough fashion, putting down new carpets, setting in new furniture, placing marble statuary and elaborate bronzes into position, hanging choice paintings upon the walls, and, in fact, being "furnished and decorated in a style in keeping with the rank of the coming occupant." The Duke and suite will have a private dining-room, which is also fitting up for the occasion, and it is to be rendered attractive by paintings, statuary, and plants and flowers. The hotel will keep the Russian flag perpetually displayed during the stay of the Duke in the city. Altogether Boston is doing a great deal for the Duke. "We'll come up to them New-Yorkers at any rate, if we don't beat 'em in style and a big time," said a City Hall man. And perhaps, after all, Boston will make New-York envious.

Live Stock in California.

Some importers and breeders of fine stock claim that the progeny of both horses and cattle improve in the genial climate of California from eight to twelve per cent. over the original stock. They account for this in the nutritious properties of the grain and grass of our State, dried as they are, in an atmosphere void of rain or moisture, as well as the absence of snow and ice. There is no long, cold Winter weather, which alone is enough to stunt the growth of young animals, but a climate, varying, it is true, in the valleys of the interior from 38° to 100° Farenheit, but in the coast counties not so much. Some of the more enthusiastic stock men assert that the time will come when the offspring of thoroughbred animals will be exported from California to breed back again with the parent stock. The addition of bone and muscle gained by the progeny of thoroughbred stock raised here, will be sufficient inducement to open the eyes of stock men East to come to this coast for animals with which to cross their favorite breeds.—*Alta California.*

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market during the week ending with Saturday, Dec. 25, has been dull and inactive. The Exchange has, however, been well attended, but the public sales by auction have in the main been of but small importance, the most interesting being the Supreme Court sale, in foreclosure, by Messrs. MATHEWSON & SON, on Friday last, of the three first-class four-story and basement brown-stone houses and lots, each 25x56x95, situated on the west side of Madison-avenue, commencing 25.5 feet north of Forty-third-street. The first one was sold for $42,000; the next adjoining for $46,000, and the next for $45,000. The houses are replete with all the modern improvements, and were supposed to be worth, previous to the sale, at least $50,000 each. They were very heavily mortgaged, for about $44,000 each. It will be therefore seen that the sum realized in the aggregate was barely sufficient to cover the amount of the mortgages, &c. The market for unimproved lots has not been active, but prices of all desirable descriptions are very firm.

THIS WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The following transfers of City real estate to the value of $25,000 and upward, as noticed in the *Real Estate Record* of Saturday, Dec. 2, have recently been placed on record in the Register's Office. The leases recently recorded in the same office will be found below:

Bleecker-st., n. w. corner of Greene-st., 50x100, Benjamin F. Howe, of New-Brighton, Staten Island, to Gustavus H. Witthaus. Nov. 24..... $68,750
Broadway, e. s., No. 594, 31.1x190.7x28.3x190.7, h. and l., Henry T. Helmbold to Lewis J. Phillips, Nov. 22..... 140,000
Carroll-place, (Bleecker-st.,) n. s., 57.3 ft. e. of Thompson-st., 28.6x100, No. 10 Carroll-place, Robert Cochran, referee to Sophia B. Lockwood. (⅝,) of New-Rochelle, and Victoria, wife of Charles W. Whitney, (⅛,) of Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 22..... 27,000
Montgomery-st., (No. 7,) n. e. s., 14.9 ft. s. e. of Broadway, 24x75, Susan Ritter to Theodore Ritter. (May 31, 1870.) Nov. 23..... 10,000
Mott-st., e. s., 75.8 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x86.10, Nathaniel Burchill to Leander Stone, Nov. 27. 30,000
153d-st., n. s., 495 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x103.3, Exrs. of Lucius Chittenden to Lucius Chittenden, Nov. 22..... 25,500
37th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9, h. and l., Andrew and David T. Kennedy to Timothy D. Porter, Nov. 27..... 29,000
53th-st., s. s., 253 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Saulesbury L. Bradley to Emanuel Bernheimer, Nov. 25..... 43,000
59th-st., s. s., 105 ft. e. of 3d-av., 75x100.5, Robert Cochran (referee) to Henry J. Burchell, Nov. 27..... 23,550
5th-av., w. s., 24.11 n. 134th-st., 150x110, Daniel P. Ingraham, Jr., to John M. Fielder, Nov. 22.... 56,000
5th-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 30th-st., 23.1x100, h. and l., John M. King to Silvie M., wife of Jonaston Livingston, of Tivoli, New-York, Nov. 25.. 80,000
132d-st., n. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., 100x99.11; 133d-st., s. s., 160 ft. e. of 5th-av., 180x99.11, Leander Beck to Isaac and Solomon Meerbach, Nov. 24..... 33,000
Lexington-av., n. w., corner of 69th-st., 100.5x100, Francis McCabe to Christopher Keyes, Nov. 22..... 45,000
Madison-av., e. s., 75 ft. n. of 41st-st., 25.9x100, h. and l., Millicent C., wife of William R. Martin, to Isaac T. and John G. Frost, Nov. 23..... 85,000
86th-st., n. s., 25.6x100.8; 87th-st., s. s., 25.6x100. See Clinton's Map Harlem Com. Lots, 160, 161, 224, 225, between 4th and 5th ayes. (Map lost.) Robert Cochran (referee) to Sophia B. Lockwood (⅝,) of New-Rochelle, and Victoria, wife of Charles W. Whitney (⅛,) of Elizabeth, N. J. Nov. 22..... 34,600
125th-st., s. s., 235 ft. e. of 6th-av., 123.10x8.5, Adolphus G. Mandel to Catherine L. Hanscom, of Brooklyn, Nov. 25..... 32,000
69th-st., n. s., 205 ft. e. of 4th-av., 100x100.5, Terbey Keyes to Christopher Keyes, Nov. 22.... 36,000
61st., n. s., 271 ft. w. of Lexington-av., 19x100.5, h. and l., Charles L. Gowdey to John M. King, Nov. 25..... 35,000
61st-st., s. s., 206 ft. e. of 3d-av., 100x100.5, Adam T. Sackett to John and George Ruddell, Nov. 27..... 25,000
61st-st., s. s., 99 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.6x100.5, Wales B. Lounsbury to Mutual Protection Life Assurance Society, Nov. 25..... 25,000
62d-st., s. s., 114 ft. e. of Lexington-av., 20x100.5, h. and l., Wm. F. Smith to Frederika Berg, Nov. 27..... 30,000

Leases.

8th-av., No. 176, store, 3½ years, per year..... $1,600
9th-av., s. w. corner 37th-st., store and basement, 5 5-12 years, per year..... 1,500
Ann-st., Nos. 38 and 40, store and basement, 5 years, per year..... 2,000
Broadway, No. 760, 7 years, 2 years, $6,500, 5 years. 8,000
Broadway, No. 421, Canal-st., No. 299, stores, 3¼ years, per year..... 2,500
13th-av. and Bank-st., s. e. corner, 100x200, bulkhead, 5 years, per year..... 6,000
Rector-st., Nos. 15½ and 17, 4 years, per year..... 1,000
6th-av., No. 77, Waverley-place, No. 135, 5 years, per year..... 3,800

For the present week the following auctions will be held at the Exchange and elsewhere, respectively conducted by the auctioneers named:

On Monday, Dec. 4, at the Exchange, by JAS. M. MILLER, under the direction of C. A. JACKSON, referee, one lot, with building, on south side of Ferry-street, 160 feet north of Fourth-street.

On Tuesday, Dec. 5, by JAMES M. MILLER, under the direction of C. A. JACKSON, Esq., referee, one lot on south side of Fortieth-street, 47.5 feet west of Eighth-avenue; also, under the direction of commissioners, &c., the premises known as No. 120 William-street.

On Wednesday, Dec. 6, by JAMES M. MILLER, under the direction of D. P. INGRAHAM, Jr., referee, the premises known as No. 124 and 126 Norfolk-street.

A very extensive Supreme Court sale of choice lots located in the town of Flatbush just outside of the limits of the City of Brooklyn, and immediately opposite the south side of Prospect Park will be held by Mr. J. COLE at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 5. The property is part of the estate of THOMAS MURPHY, deceased, is situated on Coney Island road, Prospect-avenue and Gravesend-avenue, all of which are 100 feet wide, and main thoroughfares to and from the Park, and connecting with the Grand Parkway Boulevard. There are 360 lots in all, and they will be positively sold to the highest bidder, as the order of the Court directs. Several other important sales are projected, and will be duly noticed.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

Desirable Houses for Sale by

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

52d-st., near 8th-av., four-story dwelling, 25x70x100.
50th-st., near 5th-av., four story, leasehold, 24x82x100.
Park-av., near 37th-st., full-sized superb dwelling.
Madison-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.
5th-av., extra full and medium-sized desirable houses.

$100,000 ESTATE FUNDS to loan on bond and mortgage on IMPROVED and accessible UNIMPROVED City real estate. MORTGAGES CASHED. Apply at the office, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE BROWN-STONE store and house, (containing twenty rooms,) in 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) rented to a good tenant.

Also,

lease hold and valuable estate, (Rutgers' lease,) No. 3 Canal-st., 25x120, extending to Division-st., and including Nos. 167 and 167½.

Also,

a country-seat at Jamaica, Long Island, known as the Gunther estate; one of the finest country-seats on Long Island; ten acres of land; large mansion and out-buildings.

Also,

four-story brown-stone English basement house, 20x65x100, in 37th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished, with or without furniture.

Apply to the owner, No. 42 West 37th-st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone front house on Columbia College lease, elegantly furnished, size 22x62 feet, near 5th-av.; first-class in every particular; will be sold low; terms easy. For permit to see the premises apply to D. GARRISON, No. 597 6th-av.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN—A PERFECT palace on 5th-av., above 46th-st.; one of the largest, most substantially-built, elegant and tastefully-finished private residences in New-York; immediate possession. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY on Broadway opposite City Hall Park; rent-roll of about $30,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Homes for All.

Four tracks with steel rails, when completed, with cars and ferry-boats unsurpassed, much increase the value of every home on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. For information as to houses, lots, farms, &c., on the line, apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 343 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cane-sts.

STORES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FINE DOUBLE FIREPROOF STORE on Washington-st., near Canal, to let or lease, in superior order; very low rent; possession at once. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

NOTICE TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Offices and whole buildings to rent on Broadway, between Murray and Wall sts.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

DOCK PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS to lease. Apply at foundry, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

FINE LOFTS, 50X100, WITH STEAM-power, to let, together or separate; good light. Apply at Nos. 2 and 4 Wooster-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—AT A LOW RENT, ON THE BANKS of the Hudson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., room No. 7, first floor.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, A SMALL three-story brown-stone or brick house, either in the upper part of the City or in a desirable location in Harlem. Address, giving location and lowest price, all cash, H. M., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

WOOLEN-MILL FOR SALE.

The undersigned, assignee in bankruptcy of LOUIS M. OBERHOFER, will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 23, 1871, at 10 o'clock, at Canterbury, Conn., upon the premises, the remaining property of said bankrupt, to wit:

A two-set fancy cassimere mill, complete, with stone dam and good water privilege, stone picker-house, suitable buildings and tenements, and about sixty acres of land, and two complete sets of fancy cassimere machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of fancy cassimeres; also, mansion-house, barn, &c., and about six acres of land.

The above will be sold subject to certain mortgages, a part of which can probably lie for a long while.

Also, certain personal property and stock, &c., worth the attention of store-keepers, farmers, and others.

The above will be sold, without reserve, to the highest bidder. Further particulars may be had of SOLOMON LUCAS or HIRAM CROSBY, Norwich, Conn., or of the undersigned.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

Preceding sale is adjourned to FRIDAY, Dec. 1, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at same hour and place.

JOHN W. MASON, Assignee,
No. 50 Park-place, New-York.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

360 PROSPECT PARK LOTS ON Coney Island Road, Prospect, Gravesend and Greenwood avs., the estate of Thomas Murphy, deceased, situate in the Town of Flatbush, just outside the city line. Sale positive, by order of the Supreme Court, under direction of Henry J. Cullen, Jr., Referee.

JAMES COLE'S SON will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 M., at the Commercial Exchange, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, the above desirable property.

Coney Island Road is 100 feet wide; Prospect-av. is 100 feet wide, and is a continuation of Middle-st., Brooklyn, and leads to the Grand Park Way Boulevard; Gravesend-av. is also 100 feet wide, extending from 21st-st., Brooklyn, to Prospect Park Fair Grounds and Coney Island. The streets have been adopted by the Commissioners, and are mostly continuations of the Brooklyn streets.

This property is very desirable, either for those who wish to purchase for a home, which combines the beauties of the country with the conveniences of the city, being reached by lines of city cars from nearly all the ferries, or those who wish for a speculation, as everything indicates that the property will enhance in value more than any property in the immediate vicinity of the Park, while the terms are so liberal (70 per cent. on bond and mortgage) that they bring the lots within the reach of persons of small means who desire a home out of the limits of city taxation.

Maps are now ready at the offices of the Referee, No. 150 Broadway, New-York, and No. 379 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at the office of the auctioneer, No. 389 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; experienced nurse; excellent operator on different machines, cut and fit, &c.; very respectable; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as ladies' maid and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dress-making; thorough operator on Wheeler & Wilson's macnine; can do all kinds of family sewing; has best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, chamber-maid and laundress or fine washing, by a young woman; very respectable and excellent laundress; French fluting; all kinds of fine work in the best manner; country or City; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN OF experience, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches of cooking pastry and delicate dishes, boning and larding and baking; very best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 759 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation as first-class laundress; wishes to go out by the day; understands fluting, puffing; or would clean house or do cooking by the day; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-rate plain cook; no objection to some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good baker; best of City reference. Call at No. 111 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman as seamstress and dress-maker, or would wait on a lady if required; an excellent operator. Can be heard of for two days at No. 242 Monroe-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING THE CITY desires to find a situation for an honest and industrious servant, who is a first-class plain cook, and good washer and ironer. Apply on Monday at her employer's No. 147 East 56th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent German girl for general house-work or as cook, washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; best of City references. Call at No. 303 Bowery; entrance on 1st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as first-class cook; is thoroughly experienced; will be found trustworthy; character will bear the strictest investigation. Call at No. 212 West 19th-st.

ATTENTION, LADIES!!!

You can hear of good, reliable German, French, English, Irish and American male or female servants,

AT WALKER'S OFFICE,
No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LAUNdress, a situation; can flute, polish, puff and do up all kinds of fine linens, laces, &c.; unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A FAMILY BREAKING UP house and going to Europe, lady wishes to get good situation for her cook; she is first-class. Can be seen at No. 16 East 37th-st., present employer's, for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A Protestant woman, about thirty; very respectable and excellent cook; meats, game, soups, pastries, creams, jellies, side dishes; excellent baker; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR YOUNG WOMan, a situation as waitress; she understands the care of silver, getting up salads, &c., or chamber-work and waiting, or nurse; experienced in all; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as nursery governess; or would go as house-maid in a small family; best of references given. Address or call on P. L. P., No. 444 West 41st-st., fancy-store.

S. & E. V. ODELL
Supply employers in the City or country with reliable
SERVANTS,
PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC.
NO. 109 WEST 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.
ESTABLISHED 1852.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl, lately landed, for general house-work; is a good washer and ironer; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 247 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS WOULD GO out by the day, week or month; can assist in dress-making and children's clothing and all kinds of family sewing. Call all this week at No. 430 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid, and can do fine needle-work, by a single young woman, with best references. Address ANN C., No. 141 East 13th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT LAUNdress, with two years' reference from her last place, a situation; can do all kinds fine washing, fluting, &c. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

ALL IN WANT

Of competent servants of different nationalities and religions, can be immediately suited at the oldest and most reliable agency in the United States, No. 126 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A situation to do general house-work in a small private family; is a good, plain cook; can be seen for three days at No. 214 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, active young woman as first-class waitress, or as chamber-maid and assist in the washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as professed cook; is a good baker; can take thorough charge of the kitchen; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress, gentlemen's and families' washing at her house; 75c. to $1 per dozen. Call at No. 1,371 Broadway, near 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamber-work and sewing; can sew on machine. Call at No. 206 West 27th-st., first floor, back, Room No. 3.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waitress or chamber-maid in a private family or boarding-house; City references. Apply at No. 1,371 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD PLAIN cook; no objection to a short distance in country; excellent City reference. Apply at 225 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED laundress, washing by the month or dozen. Call at No. 356 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as laundress; or chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer. Apply at No. 427 West 17th-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABE WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook; a good baker; good City reference. Call at No. 209 West 26th-st.

A FIRST-CLASS COLORED DRESS-MAKER solicits families' work at home; undergarments, evening dresses, &c., done at shortest notice. Apply at No. 1,371 Broadway, near 39th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; can do fluting and all kinds of fine linen; good City reference. Call at 128 West 18th-st.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., WILL be found a large number of servants desiring situations in City and country. Also, waiters, coachmen, porters, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR NURSE, A situation; can take full charge of infants or growing children; is very kind and fond of children, and can give unexceptionable City reference. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, game and pastry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuits; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; understands her work thoroughly. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; understands her work thoroughly; best of references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or infant's nurse, by a Protestant young woman; has the very best City testimonials; can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up on the bottle; City or country. Call at 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS nursery governess, housekeeper or companion; is a first-rate housekeeper and manager; understands all kinds of dress-making and family sewing; can teach English, French and music. Any one wanting a reliable invaluable person address HEYWOOD, Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl, who has filled a situation as chamber-maid and waitress for two years in Brooklyn and New-York; is perfectly competent. Address for three days Miss MILLER, Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of M. HILD.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTestant woman, a situation to take care of an invalid, or an infant from its birth; can give good references. Apply at W. W. P. Union, 38 Bleecker-st.

AN AMERICAN WIDOW LADY wishes to obtain a situation as housekeeper or companion to an aged person or invalid; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. A. B. C., Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUStrious single man; thoroughly understands the care of horses and driving; a good, plain gardener; understands the cultivation of fruit; has good experience in farming and the care of all kinds of stock. Address M., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN NOT afraid of hard work, a situation as coachman and gardener; understands hot air and steam furnace; also, can milk; six years' reference to show. Address H. W., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; single man, long experience in the business sober and obliging; no objection to the country; best of references given as to ability. Address B. R., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TRAVELING servant or courier for all parts of the world; speaks French, German, English, and Italian; recently returned from Europe; excellent City references. Apply at No. 104 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter in a private family; understands his duties; perfectly unexceptionable reference. Address B. W., Box No. 43 Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 644 West 52d-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by an Englishman who thoroughly understands his business; best references. Address W. B., No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single young man, English; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference. Call or address M. D., at stable No. 22 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class City coachman; understands his business perfectly; unexceptionable City references. Call or address No. 5 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored waiter in a private family or first-class boarding-house; unexceptionable reference. Apply at No. 134 West 30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, of fourteen years' experience; can furnish satisfactory reference. Address T., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; good references. Call at No. 200 West 20th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as waiter in a private family; will take care of the silver, and make himself generally useful. Address R. F., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant young man; understands his business perfectly; first-class City reference; honest, sober, industrious. Address WAITER, 208 West 17th-st.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GIVING UP housekeeping wishes to find a situation for his coachman, as coachman or light porter; would go to the country, where his wife could take in washing; three years in his present situation. Apply at No. 21 West 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single Englishman; few months in this country; understands the care of horses and carriages; good driver and expert clipper; willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country. Address R. LYTE, Tilly Foster, Brewster's, N. Y.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.—DRY Goods salesmen wanted.—Parties controlling a first-class trade can make desirable arrangements with ADRIANCE, ROBBINS & CO., No. 335 Broadway.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CAPABLE WOMAN FOR GENeral house-work in a small Christian family in the country; a pleasant home and permanent place. Apply, with reference, to Mrs. BRIGGS, No. 747 3d-av., third floor, between 2 and 5 P. M.

WANTED—A LAD OF ABOUT FIFTEEN in a life insurance office; must reside with his parents. Address, in his own hand, with references, Box No. 1,928 New-York Post-office.

$375 A MONTH, EXPENSES PAID—Male or female agents—horse and outfit furnished. Business new, circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND Ironer; must be competent in every respect; good reference. Apply at No. 20 West 47th-st.

WANTED—GOOD OPERATORS ON SINger's sewing-machine. Apply at No. 44 Delancey-st.

AUCTION SALES.

MR. ALEXANDER WHITE, WM. R. LEAVITT, Auctioneer.
OF CHICAGO,
begs to inform the public that he will dispose of by auction his entire
COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS,
selected personally by himself during the past eight years for his own private gallery, and comprising the chef d'œuvres and gems of the
GREAT MODERN MASTERS,
on the evenings of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock.

In order to promote the convenience and comfort of buyers, and considering the importance of the sale, tickets of admission will be issued, application for which should be made to the auctioneers at once, by letter or personally. Catalogues ready and
PAINTINGS NOW ON EXHIBITION
at the Leavitt Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, corner 12th-st., day and evening, free, until the day of sale.
GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO.

UNITED STATES LIGHT-HOUSE DEPOT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE ENGINEER, THIRD DISTRICT, TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1871.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ARTICLES.

A public sale of the following named unserviceable articles will be held at this Depot on MONDAY, Dec. 11, 1871, at noon:

31,000 pounds of cast-iron.
11,900 pounds of wrought-iron.
4,700 pounds of old rigging.
8 iron cylindrical tanks.
52 tin oil-butts.
6 boats.
6 iron water-tanks.

J. C. WOODRUFF,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Light-house Engineer, Third District.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. B. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—ON THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 4, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

50 cases fresh Valencia Oranges,
52 boxes fresh Messina Oranges,
231 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons,
Landing ex steam-ship *Algeria*.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 52 EXCHANGE PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FRANK & GANS, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

MAX HEIDELBACH,
E. L. FEANK,
ADOLF GANS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership for the purpose of transacting a general foreign and domestic banking business, under the firm name of HEIDELBACH, FRANK & CO.

MAX HEIDELBACH,
E. L. FRANK,
ADOLF GANS,
LOUIS HEIDELBACH,
of Cincinnati, Ohio.

OFFICE OF SAMUEL BRANNAN,
NO. 420 MONTGOMERY-ST., SAN FRANCISCO, 1871.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between SAMUEL BRANNAN and JOHN M. COUGHLIN, under the name, style and firm of S. BRANNAN & CO., and which existed during mutual consent, is dissolved by the subscriber, such dissolution to take effect from this date. S. BRANNAN.

Dated SEPT. 23, 1871.

OFFICE OF TRASK & STONE, NO. 7 NEW-ST.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS day formed a copartnership for the transacting of a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, under the above firm name.

SPENCER TRASK,
GEO. F. STONE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1871.

OFFICE OF MORTON, BLISS & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1870.

MR. CHARLES E. MILNOR RETIRES from our firm and from business, and Mr. GEO. S. BOWDOIN becomes a partner from this date.

MORTON, BLISS & CO.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S,

NO. 691 BROADWAY.

HOLIDAY TRADE.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.

HATS,
FLOWERS,
FEATHERS, and
RIBBONS
CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
FRINGES,
GIMPS,
VELVETS,
and TRIMMINGS,
CLOSING OUT CHEAP.
VELVETEENS,
SATINS,
VELVETS,
PLUSHES VERY LOW,
UNDER-WEAR,
CORSETS,
SKIRTS, and
HOSIERY VERY LOW.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

LOTS OF WINTER GLOVES, 12½c., 18c., 25c. pair.
CLOTH GLOVES, 25c., 31c., 37c.,

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

FROM GLASGOW.		FROM NEW-YORK.	
Saturday, Nov. 18,	ANGLIA,	Saturday, Dec. 9.	
Saturday, Nov. 25,	COLUMBIA,	Saturday, Dec. 16.	
Saturday, Dec. 2,	AUSTRALIA,	Saturday, Dec. 23.	
Saturday, Dec. 9,	EUROPA,	Saturday, Dec. 30.	

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $35; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

PEREIRE	DAHL	Saturday, Dec. 16	
ST. LAURENT	LEMAIRE	Saturday, Dec. 30	
WASHINGTON	ROBERT	Saturday, Jan. 13	
VILLE DE PARIS	SURMONT	Saturday, Jan. 27	

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP		Saturday, Dec. 9, 2 P. M.	
CITY OF BRISTOL		Saturday, Dec. 16, 8 A. M.	
CITY OF PARIS		Saturday, Dec. 16, 10 A. M.	
CITY OF WASHINGTON		Thursday, Dec. 21, 2 P. M.	
CITY OF NEW-YORK		Saturday, Dec. 23, 2 P. M.	

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL,
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
4,000 tons burden—2,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each Way.

OCEANIC	Dec. 2, 9 A. M.
ATLANTIC	Dec. 16, 10 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining
SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.
Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $35, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion-tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
From Pier No. 47 North River.
DENMARK, SUMNER, Saturday, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M.
HOLLAND, BRAGG, Saturday, Dec. 16, at 3 P. M.
ENGLAND, ANDREWS, Saturday, Dec. 23, at 1 P. M.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Tuesday, Dec. 5, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $76 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $28 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Algeria, Wednesday, Dec. 6		Calabria, Saturday, Dec. 16	
Russia, Wednesday, Dec. 13		Batavia, Saturday, Dec. 23	
Java, Wednesday, Dec. 20		Tarifa, Saturday, Dec. 30	
Cuba, Wednesday, Dec. 27		Parthia, Saturday, Jan. 6	
China, Wednesday, Jan. 3		Abyssinia, Saturday, Jan. 13	

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, $80, $100 and $130, gold, according to accommodation.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Return tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage.....$30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,
as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Dec. 6, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN. Dec. 13, at 7½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Dec. 20, at 1 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WEINERAY.....Dec. 27, at 2½ P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....Jan. 3, at ——
IDAHO, Capt. JAS. PRICE.....Jan. 10, at ——
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.
The first-class iron steam-ship
HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON,
will sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. To be followed by steam-ship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DRIER, SATURDAY, Dec. 16.
Cabin Passage, gold, $80. Steerage, gold, $25.
Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important points of the Baltic received, and through bill of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to
WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents.
Office, No. 40 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MISSOURI, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Dec. 7.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, via Nassau, Dec. 14.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 21.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Dec. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....Jan. 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Feb. 23
These splendid steamers sails on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAYS,
THURSDAYS
AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BUCKLEY, TUESDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents.
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN, LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Dec. 7, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 127 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Dec. 9, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
H. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 52 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examinations and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Dec. 15.—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. ——; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freights for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Dec. 13.
Steamer GREAT REPUBLIC will leave San Francisco, Jan. 1, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. S. G. PORTER, will sail on THURSDAY, Dec. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 2 P. M., direct to Havana.
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Satur., Dec. 2
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Tuesday, Dec. 12
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,)..Sat., Dec. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Wednesday, Jan. 3
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

EIGHT PER CT. BONDS,

OF GREENE COUNTY,

State of Missouri.

The attention of investors is called to the above Bonds, which are issued to the Kansas City and Memphis branch of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company. The total debt of Greene County, prior to the issue of these bonds, was about $15,000. The assessed valuation of taxable property—which is estimated at half its actual value—is $6,713,078, in addition to which some $2,000,000 of railroad property will become taxable for the first time during the present year.
The entire issue of these bonds is $400,000, in coupon bonds of $1,000 each, bearing date Aug. 1, 1871, and maturing in twenty years. Interest, at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, is payable in New-York on the first days of February and August in each year. We are authorized to offer this loan to the public at 80 and accrued interest, with the reserved right to advance the price at any time. At this price they pay OVER ELEVEN PER CENT. on the investment.
Government and other marketable securities received in exchange at current rates, we paying express charges both ways.
Pamphlets, &c., with full particulars, or any further information, will be furnished upon application, either personally or by letter.
GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,

(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)
Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.
Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.
Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.
Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER,
DEALER AND BROKER
in stocks and bonds of every description,
NO. 42 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange a specialty for many years.

10 PER CENT.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
FIRST-CLASS SECURITIES BELOW PAR; ALSO, INSURANCE, BANK, GAS-LIGHT, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS, AND AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN AND EIGHT PER CENT. RAILROAD BONDS, INCLUDING OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES PAYING FROM 10 TO 20 PER CENT. FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS ALL AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK-BROKER AND AUCTIONEER,
NO. 42 PINE-ST.
N. B.—First-class investment securities paying large rates of interest a specialty with this house for many years.

TAPSCOTT'S
British and Foreign Exchange Office, No. 86 South-st., New-York. Drafts and Exchange on Messrs. Prescott, Grote & Co.'s BANK, London, and on Messrs. Wm. Tapscott & Co., Liverpool, issued at the lowest possible rates, and payable in any part of Great Britain and Ireland, also available on any part of the continent of Europe.
TAPSCOTT, BROS. & CO., No. 86 SOUTH-ST.

TO STOCKHOLDERS OF METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 8, 1871.—In pursuance of a requisition from the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 2, 1871, the stockholders of the Mercantile Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are required to pay the sum of $50,000 in cash, being 20 per cent. on the capital stock, at the office of said Company, No. 166 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of December, 1871, to make good the deficiency of the capital impaired by reason of the Chicago fire.
In case of failure to pay the said assessment at or before the time above named, your stock will be reduced 30 per cent. of its par value.
WM. A. ANDERSON, President.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.
By order of the Board of Directors, the transfer-books of this Company are closed until Dec. 4, 1871.
C. W. PARMELEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 12 TRINITY BUILDING, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1871.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Company's office, on TUESDAY, Dec. 12, at 12 o'clock M.
The polls will remain open from 12 M. till 2 P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed from Dec. 1 to Dec. 12, inclusive.
By order of the Board,
HARRY E. HOY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the first meeting of the stockholders of the United States Mortgage Company has been called by the corporators thereof to be held at the office of said Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of December, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., and that the first election of directors will take place at said meeting. By order of the corporators.
B. H. HUTTON, Chairman.
CHARLES TRACY, Secretary.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1871.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, O., at 10 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 3, 1872.
GEO. H. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON LONDON AND THE Royal Bank of Ireland in sums of £1 and upward, for sale at the EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK, No. 374 6th-av., corner 23d-st.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL or general, with capital, to engage in the real estate and loaning business in Chicago, by an old resident of that city; satisfactory references guaranteed in Chicago, Boston, or this City. Address CHICAGO, New-York Tribune.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED by
E. S. RAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

$100,000,000

5-20 BONDS

HAVE BEEN CALLED IN BY THE GOVERNMENT, AND ARE NOW BEING PAID.
Many holders of those securities have been converting them, through us, into the

PEORIA & ROCK ISLAND

First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

thereby adding 25 PER CENT. TO THEIR CAPITAL, and about 45 PER CENT. to their YEARLY INCOME.
We recommend these bonds strongly, for the following reasons:
The Road, ninety-one miles in length, is already COMPLETED, and *earning much more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds.*
The mortgage, $1,500,000, is less than $16,500 per mile.
The road passes through a rich, populous, agricultural, manufacturing, and coal district.
It connects Peoria and Rock Island, two of the largest and most flourishing cities in Illinois, and forms part of a trunk-line from Indianapolis to St. Paul—578 miles. It also connects two navigable rivers—the Illinois and Mississippi. The bonds are authorized for the extra equipments and necessary buildings required to do the business now offered.
They are coupon bonds, $1,000 each, and can be registered if desired.
Interest, seven per cent., gold, free of tax, payable February and August.
Price, 90 and interest, in currency.
Maps and full particulars furnished by

TURNER BROTHERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.
Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.
CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.
GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

CIRCULAR.
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1871.
During the past five years the amount of freight carried over the road has more than doubled, the amount carried during the year ending May 31, 1871, having been.....1,105,978 tons.
and during the year ending May 31, 1866.. 533,451 tons.
Increase..... 572,424 tons.
The passenger business also shows an average increase during the last five years, of about one-third over the previous five years.
During this period, the additions to our means for doing this greatly augmented business have not kept pace with the growth of the business itself, and our present facilities are not, by any means, adequate to the profitable and economical transaction of such an extended and still increasing traffic, and as a consequence, we have been compelled to pay large sums for the use of cars and motive power to build a machine-shop and round-house at Jackson, and also to lay a large amount of track and about seventeen miles of sidings. Extensive additions to the power and rolling stock have already been made, but a very much larger amount is indispensable.
The vast amount of business over that portion of the road lying between Detroit and Jackson—a distance of seventy-six miles—rendered it almost impossible to keep the track in proper running condition; and, in order to obviate this difficulty, it became absolutely necessary that, for the entire track, steel rails should be substituted for the iron rails—experience having proved this to be true economy on account of their much greater durability, although the original cost is somewhat larger. Consequently contracts have been made for the requisite amount of steel rails to effect this change, about sixty miles of which have already been laid.
In order to meet these necessities and to provide means for the payment of improvements and additions already made and which are to be made, and for carrying on with profit and economy the great and constantly growing business of the road, the Directors have deemed it advisable, and for the advantage of the stockholders, to make an addition of twenty-six thousand (26,000) shares to the Capital Stock, and to offer them for sale, at par, to the stockholders of record at the close of business on the 18th day of November, inst., in the ratio of one new share for every six shares held by each stockholder at that time, payable one-third, Dec. 15, 1871: Jan. 15, and Feb. 15, 1872, respectively, with interest from the 1st of December, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum.
Payments made in full on the 1st of December will obviate any adjustment of interest, as the new stock will participate in the earnings of the road on and after that date.
Six rights will be entitled to one new share.
Stockholders are requested to notify the Treasurer, on or before the 10th day of December next, whether or not they will take the number of shares to which they are, respectively, entitled, and all shares not subscribed for by that day will be at the disposal of the Directors. Stockholders registered at New-York are requested to make notification and payment to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.
Notices received from foreign shareholders by the 20th of December will entitle them to their quota of the new stock.
The new stock will not be entitled to the next dividend. JAMES F. JOY, President.
ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

TO INVESTORS.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
OFFER FOR SALE
any part of $1,000,000 GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, bearing seven per cent. interest, payable in GOLD, free of Government tax, being the balance remaining unsold of the $3,000,000 First Mortgage Bonds, which are also secured by a LAND GRANT of 1,500,000 acres of choice pine timber land. These lands are now being sold under the supervision of Hon. W. A. Howard, of Michigan, and the proceeds thereof applied to the redemption of the bonds. Two hundred and twenty ($220) miles of the railroad are now completed and earning sufficient money to pay the interest on the whole issue of bonds. Price ninety and accrued interest. We recommend these bonds to investors as a perfectly safe and desirable security.

OFFICE OF
U. S. ASSISTANT TREASURER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1871.
In conformity with instructions from the Secretary of the Treasury, notice is hereby given to the holders of 3 Per Cent. Temporary Loan Certificates, issued under the acts of March 3, 1865, and July 25, 1868, that all such certificates bearing date May 15, 1868, of the denomination of $5,000, between the numbers two thousand eight hundred and nineteen (2,819) and two thousand nine hundred and eighty-one (2,981) inclusive, and of the denomination of $10,000 each, between the numbers two thousand eight hundred and thirty-four (2,834) and two thousand nine hundred and sixty-two (2,962) inclusive, will be paid on presentation at this office, and that from and after the thirty-first day of January, 1872, such certificates will cease to bear interest, and will be no longer available as a portion of the lawful money reserve of any National Banking Association.
Assistant Treasurer United States.

REDEMPTION OF BONDS.
HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Jan. 1, 1872, for the sale to the undersigned Trustees of $140,000 of the sinking fund bonds of the Houston and Texas Central Railway Company, also of $40,000 of the bonds of the "Western Division" of said road. Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of the same without delay.
SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Trustees,
WM. WALTER PHELPS, } Trustees,
No. 24 Exchange-place, New-York City.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

E. G. EASTMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 43 CANAL-ST., CHICAGO.
All business intrusted to us will be carefully attended to. New-York reference: CLARKE, DODGE & CO.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NOTICE TO MARIPOSA TRUST CERTIFICATES.—Parties holding Mariposa Trust Certificates are hereby notified that the option to convert their certificates into the preferred stock of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company at the original rate will expire on Nov. 15; after that date an extra bonus will be charged. For further information please call at the office, No. 34 Wall-st., Room No. 4.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND mortgage on City, Brooklyn or Jersey City improved property; mortgages purchased.
RUFUS K. MCHARG, No. 81 Cedar-st.,
Commissioner for every State.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON BOND AND mortgage; also, good first mortgages cashed. Principals only dealt with.
W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK,
No. 55 Broadway and Broadway, 7th-av. and 44th-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage on first-class improved City property, for three or five years.
EDWARD MITCHELL, Attorney, &c.,
No. 62 Wall-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SLEIGH-BELLS AND HORSE-BLANKETS.
In large assortments at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGH-BELLS, SLEIGHS.—Large assortment, new and second-hand; all styles: low prices; lot sleighs and bells, left over from last season, cheap. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, No. 638 Broadway.

$50.—ELEGANT HAND-MADE worsted carriage robe, buffalo, bear, Angora and plush robes, blankets, cloaking, braces, at great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

HORSE-BLANKETS, $1 50; BUFFALO, black bear, red fox, kangaroo, fur and plush carriage robes; great bargains. No. 103 Chambers-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD like to receive a family to board for the Winter at his country residence; location pleasing, with home comforts, and use of good piano, &c.; terms moderate to desirable parties. Address H. H. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will rent a large handsomely-furnished room with all modern improvements, on second floor, to a single gentleman; location, 30th-st., east of Madison-av.; no other rooms rented. Address, with name, L. J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in West 31st-st., near 6th-av., have elegant accommodations, with board, for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen; highest references. Address L. W. P., Up-town Advertisement Office, 1,241 Broadway.

NO. 56 WEST 23D-ST., ONE BLOCK and a half from Fifth-avenue Hotel, second floor, elegantly furnished, to rent with first-class board; also parlor and bedroom on first floor; best references given and required; large room for gentlemen.

FIFTH-AV.—A VERY DESIRABLE SUITE of apartments with private table, on moderate terms to a family making permanent arrangements, in the double private house, No. 45 5th-av. References exchanged.

ADVERTISEMENTS FOR NEW-YORK TIMES received till 8 P. M. at the Up-town Advertisement Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.

NO. 23 CLINTON-PLACE.—LARGE front parlor and large front room, new and richly furnished, with or without board; first-class; location unexceptionable; references required.

NO. 29 WASHINGTON-PLACE, NEXT to the University.—An entire floor with board; private table if desired; also, one large room on moderate terms. References exchanged.

NO. 164 WEST 23D-ST.—A PRIVATE family have a large, second-story front room to let, with board; also, third-story front room; references.

NO. 7 WEST 35TH-ST.—A SUITE OF handsomely-furnished rooms; also single, suitable for gentlemen; house and location desirable, opposite the Hoffman House and adjoining St. James.

TWO GENTLEMEN OR TWO LADIES, out to business during the day, can have good board in a private family; terms low. Apply at No. 151 West 10th-st.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping for gentleman and wife; location central; terms moderate; references. Address V. K., No. 503 West 24th-st.

HANDSOME ROOMS, EN SUITE OR singly, to gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with or without private table; location first class; references. No. 35 West 19th-st.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—A BRIGHT, cheerful suite of rooms on second floor, with board; comfort and quiet of a refined home circle; moderate terms to a desirable and responsible party.

NO. 246 WEST 24TH-ST.—PLEASANT hall rooms, with board, to gentlemen; terms moderate.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM FOR gentlemen; first-class house and location; rent $2 per week. No. 216 East 10th-st.

NO. 44 WEST 23D-ST.—TWO LARGE desirable rooms, over parlor floor, to let, with board. References required.

NO. 4 WEST 39TH-ST.—LARGE, HANDsome room on third floor, with board; southern exposure.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 309, ROOMS FOR gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child and maid, apartments on first or second floors, two bedrooms, parlor and dining-room, private table, in a strictly private family, between 14th and 34th sts.; references required. Address fully as to location, terms, &c., for three days, Box 4,601 Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 253 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 38TH AND 39TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

NAUTICAL INSTRUCTION.
Mrs. Capt. BROWNLOW desires to notify her friends and pupils that she has withdrawn from the New-York Nautical School, of which she has been Principal for the past ten years, and has opened a school at the rooms of the New-York Port Society, corner of Catharine and Madison streets, New-York, where she continues to give thorough instruction in Practical Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. Special attention is paid to the preparation of officers to pass the Naval and Revenue Marine boards of examination; also the Board for Masters and Mates of Steam-ships, and the American Shipmaster's Association. Over 2,000 officers for the Navy and Revenue Marine Service have passed the Boards successfully under her instruction; also many for the Merchant Service who now occupy prominent positions as commanders and officers out of this port.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.
No. 620 Fifth-av.
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children. Fourteenth year commences Sept. 20.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1847.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

A GERMAN LADY, THOROUGHLY CONversant with the literature of her native language, and a finished reader, having for some years given successful instruction in many select families, both of Paris and this City, desires a few more pupils, having yet some hours disengaged. Address Box No. 3,969 Post-office.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 37th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 application for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 120 East 22d-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego County, N. Y.; terms, $180 per year, both sexes. Address Rev. JAS. GILMOUR, A. M.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A.M., will open his English, Classical, Mathematical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., PRESIDENT of Claverack College and Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y. For both sexes. Term opens Dec. 5. $300 whole expense per year.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG CHILdren; number limited to twenty. The Winter term opens Nov. 20. For particulars apply to Mrs. EASTMAN, No. 249 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.; second term opens Nov. 20. Address Mrs. R. B. SEARLES, Principal

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their summer residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.; Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

WM. R. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,314 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

"THE BEST SCHOOL FOR EARNEST BOYS—Riverview Academy, Po'keepsie, N.Y."

TEACHERS.

AS PRIVATE TUTOR.—A GENTLEMAN of experience will give private instruction in the classics, mathematics and English branches; highest references. Address M. A. Box 138 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
NEW CLASSES CONSTANTLY FORMING.
PARTICULARS IN CIRCULAR.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S PRIvate Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter;

THE COAL TRADE.

Some Interesting Information Relative to It.

Close of the Canal Season—A Glance at the Mining Business—Causes of the Diminished Supply—The Delaware and Hudson Canal Company—Its Rise and Progress.

The season just closed on the Delaware and Hudson Canal has not been as successful as was that of 1870. The shipments of coal are about half a million tons less than the amount of those of that year, which was also notable for light tonnage. In fact for three years past the business of the canal has been seriously affected. In 1869, just as navigation was about to open, the "long strike" of that year commenced. At the beginning of this suspension in the mines it was thought that it would not be of long continuation, and the boats were loaded at Honesdale from the immense stock of coal stored on the docks there. But the hundreds of thousands of tons comprising these stores were all shipped, and still the miners held out for "basis," and navigation ceased. Nor was it until the season was nearly over that operations in the mines were resumed, and the boats again started; and the season closed with a record of many hundred thousand tons behind previous shipments. The season of 1870 opened with favorable prospects, but the unprecedented drouth of that year diminished the water supply of the canal so that navigation was suspended for several weeks. Hardly had the season closed, also showing short shipments, when the memorable strike of 1870-71 began. Owing to this no coal was mined by the Company during the Winter, and several weeks of the boating season passed before operations were resumed. To add to this, several large breaks occurred along the canal last Summer, and a great land-slide filled the channel for hundreds of feet, and for twelve feet above the level, occasioned serious delay to navigation. These seasons have been very disastrous to boatmen who depend for profits on the number of trips they make from Honesdale to New-York. The Winter has overtaken them early this year, and hundreds, with less money than when they started in the Spring, are compelled to leave their boats frozen in the ice—some homeward bound, others on the way to tide-water, laden with coal. It is thought that 700 boats, light and loaded, are in the canal, between Honesdale and Rondout.

But, notwithstanding the unfortunate and discouraging drawbacks that the Company has experienced for the past two years in its canal department, it has completed extensive and valuable additions and improvements to the canal, and effected most advantageous railroad connections, by which it commands important markets for coal. Last Spring the construction of an immense reservoir was commenced in Sullivan County, N. Y., and has been recently completed, by which the entire water supply of a large inland lake is utilized for the use of the canal in unusually dry seasons. The necessity of some such a feeder was apparent during the drouth of last year, when the combined capacity of every reservoir supplying the canal was insufficient to furnish enough to prevent a suspension of navigation. The draw to the reservoir mentioned is 1,000 feet in length and 21 feet high. Its base width is 60 feet, 16 feet of which is dry, massive stone masonry, and the remainder earth filling. Resting on this is the great bulkhead, 60 feet in length, and built of solid stone and cement masonry. When full, this reservoir will cover an area of 250 acres, with a average depth of 12 feet. This will be a safeguard against all future delay in boating in consequence of scarcity of water.

Associated, as this Company is, with the early history of the coal trade in this country, its career, from its inception to its present gigantic proportions, is most interesting.

The construction of the Delaware and Hudson Canal was commenced in 1826, and the chain of events leading to its necessity have become, as it were, a matter of history. WILLIAM and MAURICE WURTS, pioneers in the coal trade, conceived the idea of the canal. They bought the first coal that ever entered Philadelphia—two wagon-loads, which were transported from Wilkesbarre, in 1808, by Col. HOLLENBACK. They were so favorably impressed with the new fuel that they soon after visited the Lackawanna and Wyoming Vallies, and foreseeing the great importance that the coal trade must inevitably assume at no distant day, they purchased a tract of coal land comprising many thousand acres in Luzerne County, Penn. Upon this land the most valuable mines of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company are now situated, and the City of Carbondale and a number of thriving villages located. This was in 1814. Veins of coal were at once opened, and mining operations commenced. Coal was abundant, but worthless without an outlet to market. The idea of the Messrs. WURTS was to transport their coal to Philadelphia on rafts by tributaries of the Delaware River, which had their source near the mines, and then dam the main stream. The first attempt to ship a cargo was made in 1815. A raft was loaded with coal, about eight tons, and after great difficulty was started down the Wallenpaupack Creek. Before it had proceeded far, however, the raft was dashed against a rock and wrecked. Subsequently coal was drawn in sleds twenty miles down the creek, and there shipped on rafts. By this means quite an amount of coal was rafted to Wilsonville, now in Pike County, Pennsylvania, where it was unloaded and drawn in wagons to Hawley, on the Delaware River, a distance of three miles. Here it was loaded on "arks," and floated to Philadelphia. This means of communication between the mines and a market was soon found to be too expensive, and accompanied with too much hardship to be profitable, and in 1818 a wagon road having been cut through "Rive's Gap," above the mines, and extended to a point on the Lackawaxen River known as "Kimble's Eddy," three miles below the present village of Honesdale, now the head of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, the WURTSES determined to transport their coal over this road, and float it down the Lackawaxen to the Delaware. In 1822 they mined, after surmounting great obstacles, and enduring severe hardships, about 2,000 tons of coal. This they intended to send over the new road by sleds during the Winter, but very little snow fell that season, and only about 200 tons were moved to the river. But it was found that even navigation in the Lackawaxen was attended with too great risk and danger, and, in 1823, MAURICE WURTS obtained authority from the Pennsylvania Legislature to improve the navigation of the stream. In that year, however, the Lehigh region began to supply the Philadelphia market with coal, and being nearer, and possessing greater advantages of transportation than the Luzerne County mines, the idea of supplying that city by the latter was abandoned as unremunerative, and the navigation of the Lackawaxen given up. This competition led to the project of reaching a New-York market by water connection with the Delaware and Hudson Rivers and the mines. The building of a canal was thought to be feasible, and necessary legislation being obtained from New-York and Pennsylvania, in 1824 JOHN B. JERVIS, an eminent engineer, surveyed the route of the present canal, and reported that the work was practicable, and would cost $1,300,000. HOLLISTER, in his history of the Lackawanna Valley, says the report as to the cost "was discouraging, and to obtain subscriptions for such an amount of money at that time, for such a work, seemed almost hopeless. Capitalists naturally viewed with distrust a proposition to construct a railroad over a mountain, whose cliffs seemed to exult over physical ingenuity and science, and when these energetic men began to talk of opening a canal navigation through an unknown region, at a period, too, when such undertakings were regarded, even under the most favorable circumstances, as unremunerative and of doubtful propriety, many persons representing the current popular thought, were active in predicting ruin and dishonor."

But the WURTSES overcame every objection, and in two years' time had arranged matters so that they felt warranted in commencing the great work. The western terminus of the canal was originally intended to be near Waymart, Wayne County, Pennsylvania, at what is known as Keen's Pond, and which is one of the principal feeders of the canal. Thence the mines were to be reached by a gravity railroad over the Moosic Mountains. Circumstances changed this location, and one was selected ten miles further down, at the junction of the Lackawaxen and Dyberry Creeks. This was then a primeval forest, but is now the site of the handsome and flourishing village of Honesdale, one of the most important points in Northeastern Pennsylvania.

Active operations were commenced on the canal in 1826. The work occupied two years, and is a proud monument to American engineering. It extends from Honesdale, on the Lackawaxen, to Rondout, on the Hudson. At the former place the waters of the Lackawaxen are turned into the canal, which runs for twenty-five miles along that stream, and is kept supplied by its waters. At the mouth of the Lackawaxen it crosses both that stream and the Delaware River by two splendid suspension acqueducts—designed and erected by the late JOHN E. ROEBLING, of New-York—leaving Pennsylvania and entering New-York State. For twenty miles through this State the canal is supplied with water from the Delaware River. Then commences what is known as the "Twelve Mile Level," over which stretch there is no necessity for locking boats. Port Jervis is situated about midway on this level. At that place the canal, which has been running in a south-easterly direction, makes an abrupt turn and takes a north-easterly course. Seven miles beyond Port Jervis, are the Neversink Locks, six in number, within a distance of a mile and a half, which take the canal to the "Summit," a level seventeen miles long, and the largest on the works. To supply this long level with water—the Neversink locks taking it out at one end, and it being drawn out at the other end—it has been necessary to construct immense reservoirs in Sullivan County. The first of these was built at the time of building the canal, but the addition of the others has been necessary from time to time, the immense feeder described in a former portion of this article being made to apply to this section of the canal. There is one still larger than the new one, covering 1,700 acres, with an average depth of twenty-five feet. There are now eight of these reservoirs costing hundreds of thousands of dollars. The length of this canal is 108 miles, and it was originally intended for boats of a carrying capacity of twenty-five tons, but the growing trade in coal necessitated its enlargement at different times at a combined cost of nearly $6,500,000, until it possesses floating power for boats of 131 tons.

The canal does not connect direct with the mines of this Company. Coal is brought to Honesdale over the gravity road of the corporation from Providence, a distance of forty-one miles. This road was the second one built on this continent, and the first in America upon which a locomotive was attempted to be run. This locomotive was called the "Stourbridge Lion," and was brought from England in 1829, by HORATIO ALLEN, then an engineer in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company. He was sent to England by the Company to purchase five locomotives for their road. They were all sent over. The Stourbridge Lion was taken to Honesdale on a canal boat, and was put on the road. Mr. ALLEN ran it for a short distance across a trestle bridge and back to the village. The trial developed the fact that the locomotives were too heavy for the road, although they weighed but four tons each, and their use was abandoned, inclined planes and stationary engines being adopted instead. This old locomotive was placed in a shed at Honesdale, where it was allowed to become rust-eaten and destroyed, and there is probably no portion of it in existence as a relic.

Coal is brought from the mines in Luzerne County over this road, and during the Winter stored on the docks at Honesdale. Over 300,000 tons are piled there during favorable seasons, which is soon diminished by the loading of boats in the Spring. When navigation is not interrupted, the trains from the mines do not more than keep the boats supplied. Over 1,000,000 tons of coal can be shipped over the canal in an uninterrupted season. About 1,000 boats constitute the carrying capacity of the canal. From Rondout they are towed down the Hudson River to the docks of the Company, at Weehawken.

What was almost an unbroken wilderness when this canal was built is now the site of flourishing towns and villages, brought into existence by this great enterprise, the most important of which are Honesdale, Hawley, Port Jarvis and Ellenville.

The original capital stock of this Company has increased from $1,500,000 to $20,000,000, and is one of the best investments in the country, shares always commanding a high premium. The trade of the Company has increased from a few tons of coal, (constituting a season's work less than half a century ago,) to 2,500,000 tons annually; and from a few hardy men, delving amid hardships and against great obstacles, the laboring force of the Company has grown to more than 12,000.

This, of course, is not all done and demanded by the Canal alone. During the past few years the Company has been extending its boundaries, and has acquired most important railroad connections. This department now embraces the Albany and Susquehanna Railway, of which the Erie Railway Company attempted to obtain control, the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, the Howard Railroad, between Providence and Wilkesbarre, Penn., the original coal road from Providence to Honesdale, and the Ninevah branch of the Albany and Susquehanna, which runs over the Jefferson branch of the Erie Railway, by a third rail laid during the present year. Upon the completion of the Jefferson Railroad from Hawley to Honesdale, in 1868, and which is now a branch of the Erie, by lease, the Delaware and Hudson made arrangements with the former Company by which coal is shipped from Honesdale over the Erie east and west.

The Company has also erected, during the past year, an immense coal depot on Lake Erie at Buffalo. This has a water frontage of 1,500 feet, and a storage capacity of 300,000 tons. By this arrangement the Company broke a monopoly in the coal market of Buffalo and vicinity, and furnishes coal at much lower prices than previously paid there. Coal is also profitably shipped from Buffalo west by water.

But, notwithstanding the importance that has always marked the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, it is owing entirely to the boldness of the present management that it has been able to take the advanced position it occupies today. Up to about nine years ago the policy of the Company was not calculated to keep its affairs within prescribed limits. Then, under a new management, there came a radical change in policy. The demand for coal was constantly increasing, and to be still further increased, the use of coal only needed to be introduced into sections where a plentiful supply of wood and isolation from the coal fields hitherto prevented its general adoption for fuel. The new management comprehended the position of affairs, and at once took steps to control it. By the change of managers, THOMAS DICKSON, then a comparatively unknown man, became the controlling spirit of the Company, although his position was the secondary one of Vice-President. Extraordinary energy was infused by him into all the departments. Large parcels land were purchased, including the immense property owned by the Baltimore Coal Company, located at Wilkesbarre. This cost $1,500,000, and but little coal has been taken from the mines. New shafts were sunk, new buildings erected, and improved machinery introduced. Railroads were bought or satisfactorily leased, until the Company now control most important markets, and have introduced their production into fields never dreamed of before. Mr. DICKSON is now President of the Company, and, in conjunction with COE J. YOUNG, Esq., General Superintendent, is carrying out ideas which will eventually make the corporation the greatest coal-carrying company in the world. Both Mr. DICKSON and Mr. YOUNG have grown up with the Company, the former starting in life as a mule driver in the mines, and the latter as a common boatman.

CIVILIZING INDIANS.

Progress Made in the Education and Advancement of the Red Lake Chippewas.

The following letter, addressed to a resident of Minneapolis, Minn., is published by the St. Paul *Pioneer:*

RED LAKE, Minn., Nov. 9, 1871.

In compliance with your request for information concerning the Red Lake Chippewas, I am able to give the following statements:

The Indians have cultivated thirty acres, two-thirds of it planted to corn and the balance to potatoes, raising for this year's crop not far from 6,000 bushels of corn and 3,000 bushels of potatoes. The average yield of corn is thirty bushels to the acre, though the newly-cleared fields yield as high as seventy bushels. This, with the abundant fish from the lake, furnish the whole population with a comfortable supply of food. The Indians have erected during the Summer sixty-two log-houses, performing all the labor with their own hands, except the hauling of the logs together, which was done in part by the Government farmer, and in several instances carrying the logs themselves.

Every family but two on this side of the lake has now a warm, and for them, a commodious house. But with their new houses their wants begin to multiply, and they are asking for carpenters' tools and more lumber, that they may be able to make benches, tables, bedsteads, &c. One hundred thousand feet of lumber has been issued from the mill this year, and a much larger amount will be required next year. The grist-mill is of great service, and is put to use in grinding corn every day of the week except the Sabbath. The Indians are much better clothed this year than heretofore. I have purchased corn and given in exchange army blankets, &c., coats and pants at low prices, and also paid for labor in clothing. The traders have also purchased corn. This, with their annuity goods, make them quite comfortable.

We hold religious meetings in the upper story of the warehouse, which has been finished off in anticipation of a day-school, which we hope to have open in a few weeks. Such a spirit of improvement is now fairly waked up as is worthy the attention of all who are interested in the work of civilizing and Christianizing these Indians. I have labored among Ojibways at different points for twenty-five years, and have found that the great obstacle in the way of bettering their condition was the utter disinclination of the men to labor, to take the hoe and the ax and cultivate the soil, and provide another place of abode than the birch bark wigwam, which the women could build without calling upon the men for assistance. All this is changing now among these bands, and as a consequence of this new and more comfortable condition, they are in a much more friendly mood towards the white men who are laboring for them, and towards all connected with the Government. If, now, their Good Father in Washington could grant a few thousand dollars for the support of a school, and to furnish the additional carpenters' and agricultural tools, and a few yoke of oxen—in other words, if they can be helped to do that which they cannot do without aid, I have full faith that in the short space of eighteen months or two years we should witness here a state of advancement rarely seen among Indians.

S. G. WRIGHT, Superintendent Red Lakes.

AN HOUR IN A MAD-HOUSE.

How the Insane are Treated at the Kings County Lunatic Asylum—Some Curious Cases.

In order to fully understand the manner of treatment and condition of the insane it is necessary to visit an asylum where these poor unfortunates are cared for. The writer recently did so. Driving through Prospect Park, Brooklyn, down the road which is known as Clarkson-avenue, passing the Almshouse, Hospital, and Nursery, the writer arrived at the Kings County Lunatic Asylum. The massive brick building, surmounted by a dome and surrounded by rich and beautiful gardens, presents a splendid appearance. It is four stories in height, and about a thousand feet front. The extent of ground is upward of ten acres, four of which are set aside as a garden. At present there are 640 patients—250 men and 390 women—under treatment, 70 of whom are boarders at the rate of $5 per week; the remainder cost the County nearly $4 each per week. There have been 957 patients under treatment in the Asylum during the year. Of this number, 355 were admitted, and 315 were discharged. Of those discharged, 103 were recovered, 85 were improved, 52 were unimproved, and 75 died. The number of patients admitted exceeds that of any previous year, leaving at this date 642 patients in the Asylum. One hundred and six of those admitted last year were native, and 249 were foreigners. Of these cases of insanity, 50 were caused by intemperance, 28 by ill-health, 30 by religious excitement, 32 hereditary; domestic troubles, 15; disappointed affection, 5; jealousy, 5; unknown, 54; the causes of the remainder were various.

The writer was conducted through the Asylum by Dr. MACDONALD. Leaving the office in the front portion of the main building, and unlocking a door on the left, they entered the first wing of that portion set aside for female patients. On either side of a wide hall, rooms about six feet wide and nine long are arranged. They are furnished each with a comfortable bed, table and chairs and such things as the relatives or friends of the patients may provide. Between twenty and thirty patients occupy what is called a "hall," and each hall is entirely distinct from the others, it being necessary to have the doors leading to each of them securely fastened. Dining-rooms, bath-rooms, &c., are connected with each hall. Those of each class, or different stages of insanity are kept in halls by themselves. There are fifteen halls in the female department, and thirteen in the male department, and three wings on each side. The walls are beautifully whitened, and the floors handsomely polished. A number of women were walking up and down the hall, moving about in the most stealthy manner. A few were sitting upon benches staring vacantly about, while others sitting in their rooms, the very picture of despair, were talking vehemently to some fancied visitor.

Entering a room on the right of the hall the reporter was introduced to the "Queen of all Nations," a woman scarcely past the middle age, clothed in the most fantastic costume and wearing a tinsel crown. Her bed, table and chairs were literally covered with pictures, finely polished fish bone, china and glass ornaments. She receives her visitors with a grace worthy of her assumed title, and proceeds at once to exhibit the wonders of her museum. Taking two small fish bones in her hands and holding them side by side, she informed the writer that they represented the bride and bridegroom at the altar, and then, with a glance of suspicion, she asked if he discerned it. He said he certainly did, and she appeared pleased and proceeded to explain the character of other ornaments. Her movements were full of grace, and her language denoted a woman of intelligence and refinement. On leaving the room she bowed her visitors out with a queenly grace that would have put to shame many tragic heroines on the lyric stage. Lying on a bench in the hall was a Spanish woman, said to be one hundred and three years of age. She looked like a witch, and was continually croaking in Spanish, as she cannot speak English. The other patients do not appear to notice her.

Passing to the next hall a number of young girls, together with old women, were found there. One young girl about sixteen years of age, the victim of disappointed affection, was looking out the window at the end of the hall, anxiously awaiting the approach of one who will never come. Nothing can distract her attention from the road. Patiently she waits, believing that he will yet come. The sound of music greets the ear of the visitor, and he is ushered into the parlor in this hall, where he is introduced to two charming young ladies, who are very accomplished pianists. Expressing a desire to hear them perform on the piano, he was entertained by one of them with selections from the operas, which were rendered in fine style. The other then gave an exhibition of her skill, which was equally good. Both of these young ladies have become insane through disappointment in love. Most of the time they are very quiet and converse intelligently on a variety of subjects. At times they become exceedingly violent, and it is necessary to secure them in their rooms to prevent them from injuring themselves or others. Their relatives are in good circumstances. A melancholy, hard-featured woman stood in one corner of the handsome parlor, motionless as a statue, listening to the exquisite music. Going down the hall the enlivening strains were heard issuing from the parlor which our reporter had just left. The majority of the rooms were open. A very few were closed and the inmates were boisterously singing or pounding on the doors, entreating some one to let them out. This was the first indication of real madness the writer had observed, and prompted the inquiry as to dungeons, chains, straight-jackets and other appliances which many persons have associated with insane asylums. Dr. MACDONALD informed him that it was a natural inquiry, as most visitors expected to see half-naked wretches, chained to the floors of damp dungeons and treated like so many wild beasts, and many were really disappointed when told that such a system was not practiced in the Asylum, and were inclined to doubt the truth of the statement.

The writer was shown one of the strong rooms, in which are confined the worst cases. It does not differ materially from the others, except that the window and door are doubly secured. Canvas sleeves are placed on the arms of those patients who are very violent, in such a manner that they cannot tear their clothing or injure themselves. Padded rooms are not used, as it has been found by experience that they become very unhealthy. Of 957 patients under treatment last year, three committed suicide. Not more than three in a hundred become so violent that it is necessary to keep them closely confined.

Passing through several halls exactly similar, in rapid succession, it was made very apparent that a stranger would experience much difficulty in making his way unassisted to the office. In one of the halls the doctor pointed out Mme. DOUGLASS, a middle-aged woman, very slender, with high cheek bones and long, thin hair, who has been in the asylum for several years. She has become noted as the possessor of a very large and intelligent cat. The Doctor intimated that the visitors would be much pleased to see Daisy—she objects very strongly to its being called a cat—and she went to her room to bring it out. A bench was drawn up in the centre of the hall for the visitors, and she came forth with a beautiful white cat of immense proportions. Seating herself on a low stool, and holding the cat in her arms as if it were a child, she introduced it to the visitors, remarking that Daisy had been quite unwell for a few days. She applied a handkerchief to the cat's nostrils and bade it blow its nose, which it did in a very emphatic manner. Then she asked it several questions, which the cat was supposed to answer by mewing, and caused a good deal of amusement by the character of the questions. The doctor asked her the age of Daisy. She replied that she was seven years and four months old. "How many days?" inquired the doctor. "Let me see," she replied, looking very thoughtful, "twenty days. No; twenty-four days. Pshaw! Anybody would think me so diminutive! Twenty-eight days." For four or five minutes she endeavored to state the exact number of days, and would seek to impress her hearers with the idea that she was not "diminutive" (demented.) Glancing along the hall, as she was talking, the writer noticed a small Irish woman, with eyes like those of a tigress, on her hands and knees, eagerly watching him from a door-way. Crawling out into the hall, very close to where he was sitting, she arose and rushed swiftly past, seating herself on the floor with her back to a register. The female in charge of the hall noticed her, and walking up to her, very deliberately looked her straight in the eye, and then seized her and sat her on a bench close by. The doctor said that Mme. DOUGLASS would never cease to talk so long as they would listen to her, whereupon the writer thanked her and departed.

The chapel is in the main building, where divine services are held by Rev. R. B. VAN KLEEK, D. D., Rector of the Church of St. Paul, Flatbush. About seventy of the patients are regular attendants on the Sabbath. Rev. Fathers MORAN and DOUGHERTY, of the Church of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, visit the patients frequently. The chapel is handsomely constructed, and many of the inhabitants of Flatbush attend. Excellent music is provided. The three wings set apart for the men are constructed in the same manner as those occupied by the women. Here, as well as in the female department, there are a number of rooms in which several patients sleep, as many of them dread sleeping in a room alone. From one of the windows the reporter was enabled to see the two play-grounds set apart for the patients, where they may have recreation on pleasant days. A short distance from this portion of this building is a cesspool, which is all the drainage the asylum has. It is a most intolerable nuisance, and breeds an incalculable amount of disease. The stench arising from it during warm weather must be overpowering. It is disgraceful that no better means of drainage should be connected with an institution like this, which is in every other particular all that could be desired.

The first insane man who attracted any attention was "Uncle PETER." He was sitting in his room smoking, with a young man by his side, to whom he was expounding the principles of government and other matters of great importance. He is a fine looking old man, active and very sociable. On being addressed he came from his room and bowed graciously to all, calling each one by some name. He never admits his ignorance of the name of any person. He attempted to amuse the visitors by giving the "Essence of Old Virginny," *à la* DAN BRYANT, but it was an inglorious failure. Walking past some of the rooms, many very intelligent looking men were noticed standing in the doorways, who would invariably bow to the doctor as he passed them. Remarking that it must be very hard sometimes to be convinced of the insanity of a patient, the doctor replied that it was very often so, as they would converse intelligently for hours. "But," said the doctor, "when we begin to talk of their 'hobby' or delusion, it soon shows itself." We entered the room of a German, a short, thick-set man, who is quite an artist. He is constantly painting, and always paints the same thing—a picture of the asylum. He has been there several years, and is allowed to visit his family in the Eastern District once a week. He always returns punctually. One old man followed the doctor about, telling him he had a "bone to pick" with him. The doctor did not get rid of him until he entered the next hall.

The patients rise and retire early. They breakfast about 6 o'clock, have dinner at 12 o'clock, and supper at 6. The food given them is of the most healthy character. Vegetables are raised in the gardens attached to the asylum, and they have what is called a "Farmers' Hall," where those who attend to the gardens sleep and eat. There is also a large kitchen and wash-house, engine-room, carpenter shop, and "dead-house" on the grounds.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.

The Keepership of the Penitentiary.

The contest for the keepership of the Penitentiary—and the salary of $6,000 and perquisites—comes off today in the Board of Supervisors. The candidates are JOHN SHERLIN, who is now District Engineer of the Fire Department, and RICHARD J. NEWMAN, now Supervisor of the Ninth Ward. SHERLIN'S chances are supposed to be good from the fact that he married "Bub" MCLAUGHLIN'S daughter, and "Bub" is the nephew of his uncle—the "Boss" of the Ring. NEWMAN has solicited the support of his fellow-members in the Board on the ground of personal friendship, and he asks the aid of the Republicans, as he has recently voted with them on reform measures. The Democrats have a majority in the Board, but as NEWMAN will not probably vote on a question of such interest to himself, the majority is reduced by one. Under the party lash SHERLIN may be rushed through, but if any of the Democrats are disposed to bolt a compromise may be made and a third man taken up. The "Boss" has been busy since the last meeting of the Board, and he may have his relative by marriage safely seated.

Brief Items.

VEGA IVISON, aged twenty years, was caught yesterday in the act of picking the pockets of JOSEPH H. HOLMES in a De Kalb-avenue car.

On Saturday night fifteen yards of Brussels carpet were carried away from the store of J. E. MASON & CO., corner of Bridge-street and Myrtle-avenue.

An unknown man leaped into the water from the Third-avenue bridge yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue for identification.

The Committee of Fifty have made an attempt to investigate the affairs of the Police Department. The *personnel* of the force might be improved, but that matter is beyond the province of the Committee.

FRANCIS MCNAMARA, while drunk in Atlantic-street, on Sunday morning, assaulted Officer SHIELDS and was severely clubbed for his temerity. He was sent to the hospital to have his wounds dressed.

JOHN CONWAY, the driver of a swill-cart, was dangerously assaulted on Sunday morning by some unknown person, in the liquor-store No. 9 Main-street, who struck him with a glass, cutting a gash in his face. No arrest was made.

Last evening a fire occurred in the house of SAMUEL CAHILL, No. 226 King-street, occupied by LILLIE GREGG. It was caused by some clothing, in the closet taking fire from a candle. The fire was extinguished after a loss of $75 had been sustained.

A number of mercantile books, probably belonging to WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, No. 252 Pearl-street, New-York, were found in a stable in Canton-street, on Saturday night. They must have been lost recently, for entries were found which were made on Friday last.

MICHAEL MCGOVERN, residing at No. 455 Baltic-street, turned his wife into the street, in her night clothes, on Sunday morning. He was remonstrated with by Officer LUNNULY, when he assaulted him and in turn received a tap on the head from the policeman's club. He was then sent to the hospital for treatment.

The corner-stone of the Roman Catholic Church of St. Cecilia was laid yesterday afternoon at the site corner of Herbert and North Henry streets, Williamsburg. Bishop LOUGHLIN conducted the exercises, assisted by Rev. Fathers J. R. MCDONALD, DAVID O. MULLANE and BRENNAN.

GEORGE PAGE, a young man who attempted to commit suicide by taking poison a short time ago, made report at the Fourth Precinct Station, on Saturday night, that as he was passing the corner of DeKalb-avenue and St. Felix-street, one of three men approached and discharged a pistol at him, the shot from which took effect in the fleshy part of the thigh. His assailant escaped and PAGE was sent to the City Hospital for treatment.

On Saturday afternoon, JOHN G. COX, proprietor of the Unionport Hotel, near Harlem, accidentally fell overboard from the steamer *Sylvan Stream*, while the boat was passing the Grand-street Ferry-boat *Williamsburg*, on its way to Harlem. The officers of the boat left Mr. COX to his fate, and a passing tug-boat refused to give him assistance, but a gallant young Williamsburg citizen, named JOSEPH SPELLMAN, succeeded in rescuing him before life became extinct. Mr. COX remained partially unconscious until yesterday, when he revived and was sent to his home.

An Explanation.

In an article recently published in the TIMES on New-York swindles, mention was made of a "CATELY & CO., of Fulton-street," as parties to one of the swindles. As CATELY & STINER, of No. 71 Nassau-street, happen to be the only firm of that name in the City, they naturally fear that strangers will confound them with this bogus and swindling firm. Those acquainted with them, of course, cannot fall into such an error.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

JOHN B. GOUGH'S new lecture, "Will It Pay," will be given at Steinway Hall this evening, at 8 o'clock.

Miss LILLIAN S. EDGARTON will lecture at St. Peter's Hall to-morrow evening on "Gossip—Its Cause and Cure."

The annual collection for the new cathedral was taken up in most of the Catholic churches yesterday.

DAVID CONNOR, said to be a notorious operator, was committed yesterday at the Tombs for attempting to pick the pocket of a woman.

The Odd-fellow Saengerbund celebrated its first anniversary by a dramatic entertainment at the Walhalla, in Orchard-street, last evening.

An old man named THOMAS SMITH was robbed of a silver watch and chain by two footpads at the foot of Weehawken Hill on Saturday night.

The New-York Saengerrunde gave a musical and vocal entertainment at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening, which was largely attended.

The City Market building, located on Avenue C, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, which has been practically closed since May last, has been reopened.

Ex-United States District-Attorney COURTNEY distinctly denies that he has been appointed as successor to Mr. TWEED in the Department of Public Works.

The New-York Sing Academie celebrated its fourteenth anniversary at the Germania Assembly Rooms last evening by a concert, followed by a ball.

For the benefit of the German school fund a Fair was opened, yesterday, at the German-American school in Yorkville, which attracted a large attendance of visitors.

The Association of German Patriots of the Revolution of 1848-49, Gen. MAX WEBER presiding, held their quarterly meeting at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A, yesterday.

JAMES MCGRATH, aged sixty-five, of No. 26½ Hamilton-street, yesterday, when at the corner of Oliver and Madison streets, fell to the pavement and died in a few minutes.

Mr. LOUIS C. GARNIER, while walking along Park-row last evening, slipped and fell down the open cellar-way of the building lately used by the *Democrat*. He was badly injured.

MICHAEL BURNS, who shot his wife, ELLEN, on Saturday night at No. 65 Oliver-street, was arraigned yesterday before Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and committed for trial.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered in the premises of WM. J. STILT & CO., spice manufacturers, on the second floor of No. 155 Chambers-street. The damage done was trifling.

Mr. CONNOLLY, not having secured the balance of his bail, remained in jail yesterday. He was visited by Mrs. CONNOLLY, his counsel, SAMUEL G. COURTNEY, and a large number of others.

In his report for November, FIRE-Marshal MCSPEDON states that there were 126 fires during the month, involving a loss of $183,725. Of these forty-two were caused by carelessness of occupants.

JOHN MCGRATH was committed yesterday, by Alderman COMAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of breaking into the room of MICHAEL CRONIN, at No. 237 Greenwich-street, and stealing some articles of clothing.

The German Reform Association of the Eighth Ward, PH. WEBER presiding, met at No. 100 Prince-street yesterday afternoon and added a number of new members to the organization.

The seventh annual meeting of the Sunday-school of the Sixty-first-street M. E. Church was held yesterday afternoon. Reports were presented and addresses made by Dr. PIERCE, Rev. Mr. MERWIN, and others.

At the meeting of the Cosmopolitan Conference, yesterday afternoon, in the Bleecker-street Hall, D. NEWBERRY lectured for an hour and a half on the "Perfectibility of Man." Messrs. CLINTON and DAVIS commented on the paper.

At a late hour last night HENRY GROOT, a native of Germany, thirty years of age, who lives at No. 20 Bleecker-street, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor, and succeeded in inflicting a terrible gash which may prove fatal.

JOHN ST. JOHN, who lives in Ninety-seventh-street, near Madison-avenue, on Saturday night beat his wife so severely that yesterday she was removed to Bellevue Hospital. He was not arrested, as she refused to make a complaint against him.

Rev. C. M. PULLMAN, last night, in a discourse at the Church of Our Savior, in Thirty-fifth-street, said that intemperance should be treated as a disease; that a prohibitory law would not eradicate the evil, and that individuals should adopt, as a general rule, absolute abstinence.

The Butchers' Light Guard and Young Independent Butchers' Association of the Nineteenth Ward, yesterday held a joint meeting at No. 807 First-avenue, and formed a permanent political organization under the name of "The Independent German Reform Association of the Nineteenth Ward.

The explosion of a kerosene lamp yesterday morning, caused a fire on the third floor of the tenement No. 302 Forty-second-street, occupied by MARK STEINBERG as a store-room for house-furnishing goods. The stock, insured in the Pacific for $2,000, was damaged to the amount of $200. The building was only slightly injured.

About 1 o'clock yesterday morning an affray occurred in the saloon No. 127 West-street, during which PETER CUNNINGHAM, who lives in the house, fired a revolver at HUGH MCCARRAN, of Jersey City, and the ball, grazing his head, inflicted a slight scalp wound. CUNNINGHAM was arrested, but was discharged, as the injured man refused to make a complaint.

The International Typographical Union met yesterday at Reiffer's Hotel, corner of Broome and Forsyth streets, for the purpose of reorganizing. After considerable wrangling they appointed officers for the various sections and made arrangements for a popular street demonstration next Sunday against THIERS, the murderer of ROSSEL, and other brave Communists.

Rev. Dr. NEWELL is delivering a course of Sunday evening discourses at the Allen-street Presbyterian Church, on the five great events of the City. His subject last night was "Political, Judicial and Mercantile Integrity," and he drew a striking picture of the worthlessness of ill-gotten wealth, illustrating his address by the position of "Boss" TWEED at the present moment.

LONG ISLAND.

Charter elections will be held, today, in the villages of Flushing and Whitestone.

The lady teacher of the Westbury school has been discharged by the Trustees because she refused to make distinction on account of color.

The rector of Trinity Church, Roslyn, Rev. S. A. MCNULTY, was thrown from his carriage a few days since in consequence of the horses taking fright.

The fair grounds at Mineola have been the scene of malicious depredations within the past week, windows have been broken, fences torn down and trees seriously injured.

Capt. RULAND, of Patchogue, recently found four oyster dredges submerged in the Great South Bay, their location being marked by a buoy. The law prohibits the use of these dredges under a heavy fine.

On Tuesday, a special meeting will be held at Long Swamp, town of Huntington, to consider the charges made against the Commissioners of the Poor, to decide what disposition shall be made of the illegal debts contracted by them.

Messrs. G. G. Walters, John Harrold, B. Hendrickson, F. M. Clowes, Lewis W. Angevine, S. N. Snedeker, Isaac Snedeker, H. M. Onderdonk, were appointed a committee by the citizens of Hempstead, at a meeting called for the purpose of drafting a new charter.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Thanksgiving Day the sailors of the Seamen's Retreat were the recipients of a handsome library from Mr. ANNIN, Principal of District School No. 1, Stapleton.

On Saturday last about 9½ P. M., a fire was discovered in the house of JAMES LARKIN, on Church-road, Port Richmond. By the strenuous efforts of the Fire Department, the flames were extinguished with a trifling loss.

Yesterday morning about 5½, WILLIAM DESMOND was found lying on the sidewalk in Factoryville in an unconscious state. Having been exposed to the intense cold prevailing at that time, he was nearly frozen to death. He was conveyed by Officers BROWN and MORRIS to the residence of Mr. MORRISON, and kindly cared for.

NEW-JERSEY.

HENRY STEVENS was run over and killed last Friday, while at work on his farm, near Rahway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Helvetia	Dec. 5.	New-York	London
Westphalia	Dec. 5.	New-York	Hamburg
Algeria	Dec. 6.	New-York	Liverpool
Colorado	Dec. 6.	New-York	Liverpool
Anglia	Dec. 9.	New-York	Glasgow
Denmark	Dec. 9.	New-York	Liverpool
Humboldt	Dec. 9.	New-York	Stettin
City of Antwerp	Dec. 9.	New-York	Liverpool

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	Dec. 7.	New-York	Havana

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	7 A. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Havana Weekly Market.